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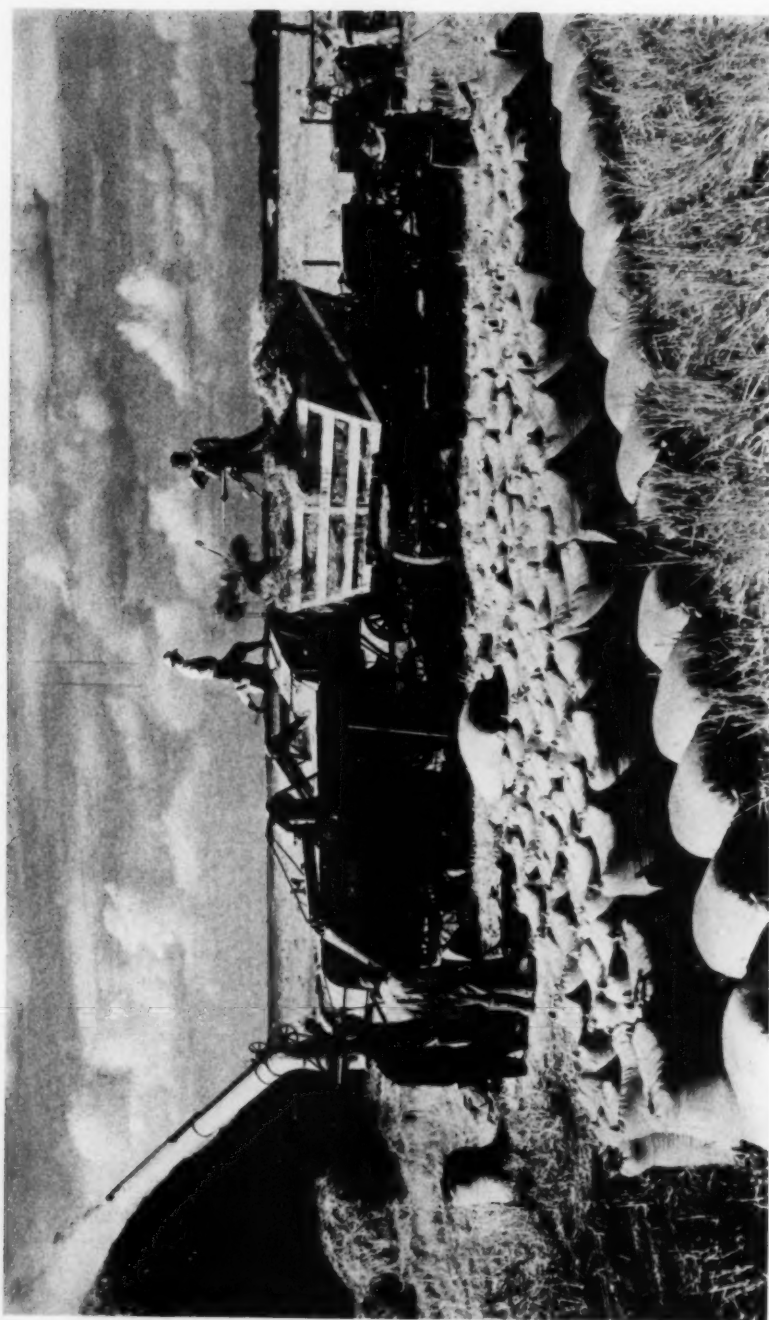


Photo by Oliver Arata

*Threshin' Time*



## EDITORIAL

THE birthdays of two great Americans lies just before us. One was called the Father of his country and the other the Savior of his country; one gave his all in the establishment of the new liberty and of the Union itself; the other gave his life in the preservation of that Union. All Americans are devoutly thoughtful today that our great country is one, and not divided into many nations restricted as to resources and sustenance, and envious and fearful of each other.

This has been and is our blessing, our advantage over the old world. Whether what we have is worth preserving, is worth defending, is ours to decree. If it is, it is time we recognize that a nation is no greater than its individuals, that a democracy can exist only as its citizens serve the ideals upon which it is established, that the children of today are its future citizens.

There is abroad a tendency to pull down our heroes, to belittle their achievements and to sail on uncharted seas. There is also in every breast a nobleness that responds to nobleness; there comes to every child the age of hero worship, a time when the highest ideals of service of great deeds may be implanted in his very soul by contact with the lives of men of noble deeds.

Patriotism is one of the noblest of human passions and is to be neglected at a nation's peril. That nation which ceases to venerate its great men and its great deeds, and forgets its ideals is on the road to decay. Its treasures will be scattered over the face of the earth; it will have proven itself unworthy of continuance.

CALL upon you today to make the great days in our history days of inspiration, days of increased knowledge, days of resolve that for us, and for those who come after us, these ideals shall live and bear fruit. No sacrifice which we may be called upon to make can compare with those which were gladly made by the men of purpose who builded this republic. Ease of communication and comfort of travel today reduce to a minimum the hardships of earlier days.

Knowledge of the progress made by mankind under our system of government challenges attention and thought. We have proofs of the wisdom of our founders; they had only vision and faith. The American dream is still the ideal of the world. Its attainment, like that of Christianity, depends upon the spiritual development of the individual.

CHARACTER education is now recognized as surpassing in value, as prerequisite to all other attainment. Let us bring from our closets the stories of our heroes, let us surround our children with characters worth emulating. Read and study and rejoice in the lives of those who have been the leaders of our American experiment; learn from them how to make straight the ways that are crooked, and bring to all within our borders hope for security and peace, based upon individual attainment and service.

May your observance of the birthdays of our Washington and of our Lincoln bring real inspiration to the problems of the day.

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER

# *Greetings From Nebraska*

## *Senator Norris—*

I extend greetings to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and express the hope that in these troublesome times our citizens will cast aside all partisanship and strive earnestly to assist in the solution of the many perplexing problems confronting the Nation.

G. W. NORRIS,  
*United States Senator.*

## *Senator Burke—*

In the critical times which face our country, it is inspiring to know that the intelligent and well-directed efforts of the D. A. R. are a constant source of strength. May it ever be so.

EDWARD R. BURKE,  
*United States Senator.*

## *Governor Cochran—*

I am glad to avail myself of the opportunity, as Governor of Nebraska, to extend greetings to the Daughters of the American Revolution, direct descendants of those who fought for the cause of freedom. Their organization typifies in a marked degree the spirit of patriotism that makes for perpetuation of government.

I would like to add that I have always been proud that Mrs. Cochran is a charter member of Sioux Lookout Chapter at North Platte, Nebraska.

Very truly yours,  
R. L. COCHRAN,  
*Governor of Nebraska.*

## *State Regent—*

The Nebraska Daughters of the American Revolution, through me, extend to all readers of this magazine their best wishes for a happy and successful year.

We send greetings to every member, knowing that membership in the National Society binds us closely together that we may carry on successfully the aims and projects of our organization.

Cordially yours,  
(Mrs. Frank W.)  
RUSSELL McKELVY BAKER,  
*Nebraska State Regent.*

## *Registrar General—*

In Nebraska that "Spirit of the Pioneer" still prevails which has placed our citizens among the leaders of thought, of enterprise, of originality, and of loyal devotion to American ideals.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,  
*Registrar General.*



# The Hobbies of Our Congresswomen

MARGUERITE C. RAND

"HOBBIES? I have none." This was the answer of most of our feminine members of Congress. How could any woman whose work holds her for most of twelve hours a day, and often longer, possibly have time for a hobby? But with further questioning it developed that each of them did have some hobby or favorite avocation.

Many of these hobbies have quite a feminine note. Gone are the days of our over-aggressive woman politician with her masculine ways which did much to create a prejudice against her. Women in politics today have largely overcome that prejudice and especially is this true of our women in Congress, for every one of them is very much a gentlewoman, very charming, very feminine.

It has been said of Senator Caraway of Arkansas that she is just the kind of a Senator a woman should be but not the kind a man should be . . . a high tribute. Mrs. Caraway is the first woman ever to be elected to the Senate of the United States, a fact that would turn many a woman's head but not hers. She smiled in discussing it. "Perhaps I'm not so famous after all." Then she told a story which had amused her in this connection.

She was riding on the little subway car which carries the Senators from their offices to the Senate. A lady sitting beside her stared quite frankly for a time and then said, "You're one of the Senators, aren't you?" Senator Caraway modestly admitted that she was. Said the lady, "Would you mind telling me which one?"

She came to the Senate nearly four years ago, unwanted by her fellow Senators because she was a woman. Quietly, gently, she has won her way into their hearts. She recently spent some weeks in the hospital. When she walked into the Senate Chamber upon her return to her duties, the business of that dignified body almost came to a standstill as the members hurried forward to welcome her back.

Senator Caraway loves flowers and one of her hobbies is gardening. As I entered

her office she was phoning for some rose bushes for the garden of her Washington home. She said she was planning to plant zinnias too, for she loves bright colors.

Another hobby in which she expresses this fondness for color is knitting. She likes to knit scarfs and shawls, particularly shawls with Roman stripes. She explained her need for many shawls.

"You know, I don't like my house too warm so I keep plenty of shawls for my guests, and I do like bright and cheerful ones." She smiled her slow smile and there was a twinkle in her grey eyes. "Maybe some people think my shawls are too gay. Probably I shouldn't have such wide stripes and bright colors, but I do like them."

She is a constant knitter. Even on a Mediterranean cruise with one of her sons



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MRS. HATTIE W. CARAWAY



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MRS. MARY TERESA NORTON

she bought needles and yarn in both Greece and Marseilles.

She also darns the socks for the son who is still living with her. As one talks with her, her eyes frequently wander to the pictures of her sons which adorn her office, fine looking young men in their United States Army uniforms. She said she was going to knit a white evening scarf for one of them. Again she smiled. "I don't know how I'll get along with that though, for it has a regular pattern and I'll have to keep my mind on it."

She feels that recreation should not require great mental effort. To rest her mind she enjoys light fiction and is particularly fond of detective stories.

Her idea of a picnic is not to go forth by motor to struggle with Sunday traffic, though Sunday is the only day she could find time for such a thing. She prefers her picnics at home. On Sunday evenings she likes to take her friends into her kitchen so that they can all get supper together. To her way of thinking, this is much more fun than big formal dinner parties.

Another hobby with which she amuses herself now and then on the floor of the Senate is writing little jingles about her fellow Senators. She is keeping some notes also and hopes to use notes and jingles some day in a book, after she has left the Senate.

Senator Caraway is intensely interested in legislation for women and children and she expects the men to be interested, too . . . an excellent attitude, for she is so sweet and charming about it that the men wouldn't want to disappoint her.

The woman who has been longest in Congress is Representative Mary Teresa Norton, of New Jersey, who was elected in 1924, one year before the election of Mrs. Kahn and Mrs. Rogers. Her great hobby is welfare work, if such a thing could be called a hobby. She has no time for sports. She does not sew, although, during the War, she directed most ably a large workroom of women who did sewing and knitting. Mrs. Norton has excellent executive ability and could probably do well in directing almost any line of activity.

She is a tall, impressive woman, imposing in manner as she twirls her eyeglass upon a black cord. She frequently presides over the House and does it with poise and a quiet nonchalance. Her oratory has won for her much admiration. She speaks with ease and power and loves it. Public speaking might also be called one of her hobbies. She is direct and forceful and doesn't "play to the galleries."

While Mrs. Norton is not interested in sewing, she loves cooking. She said that when she first started housekeeping, cooking was like a new and very fascinating game for her. The more intricate the dish, the more she liked it, for it was just like working a puzzle.

Mrs. Norton was the first woman to be elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket. She was surprised on the morning following the election to find some forty newspaper men at her home to interview her. She said she tried to answer all their questions and comply with their requests to the best of her ability. Mrs. Norton is that kind of a person anyway, kind, considerate, and anxious to help others. At last, she thought she had finished with the reporters and they were gone when in

walked another begging for an interview. She told him she was very sorry but she just couldn't give any more time, to which the man replied, "Please, Mrs. Norton. It means a lot to me."

She started to weaken but said, "Well, you should have been here early with the rest."

He looked very sad. "I just couldn't get here before. Well, this will mean my job."

That was too much for her feminine heart. She gave him the interview. It developed, however, that what he really wanted was a picture of her in her kitchen holding a pot. Her love of cooking had been noised abroad.

She refused his request with the remark, "You know I'm not going to Congress to cook."

He was more urgent. "Think of the appeal of that picture to the women of the country."

But Mrs. Norton wasn't doing any gallery play. "No, I'm sorry. You can't have the picture. Anyway, my cook won't let me come into the kitchen."

The reporter disappeared and returned a few minutes later shaking his head. "I can understand about that cook. I guess it's no use." And he retired, very much crestfallen.

Mrs. Norton hastened to the kitchen and found that her priceless cook had shown the young man out of the kitchen with the help of the broom.

Mrs. Norton would like to travel but, not like many of us, just for her own pleasure. She wants to know what other countries are doing in welfare work. She has no time for fiction but reads regularly the *Literary Digest*, *Time*, and *Reader's Digest*. She likes motoring, if she can get away from crowds and out into the country. She enjoys movies, theaters, and concerts, but again there is the difficulty . . . no time.

Mrs. Norton is indeed a busy woman, for she is Chairman of the District Committee. Each Wednesday she "holds court" for District people who, though voteless, are privileged to come to her with their requests, complaints, suggestions, to all of which she lends a sympathetic ear. She is beloved of the District people and is fre-

quently referred to as the Mayor of Washington.

When I asked Representative Florence Kahn of California what were her hobbies she looked up from her mail and said very emphatically, "I have none."

Mrs. Kahn is emphatic about most things. Her voice, her manner, her flashing eyes . . . everything about her is decisive. She is a power in Congress, respected, loved and at times feared.

I pursued the conversation about hobbies with Mrs. Kahn while she ran over her mail and at the same time talked to me. Her answers were clear-cut and sharp but her manner was most kindly.

"No, I don't like sewing."

"I haven't any time to read anything except books on economics and political science."

"I don't do any writing but letters." She laughed as she pulled another out of its envelope. "I do plenty of that, always more than a hundred a day."

"Travel? Yes, I like it but just go between California and Washington."

Cooking? Ah! She laid down her let-



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MRS. FLORENCE P. KAHN

ters and for the first time gave me her undivided attention.

"I should say I do cook. I love it."

There was obvious pride in her voice as she turned to her secretary.

"Can I cook? What do you say about it?"

To which came the reply, "I shouldn't say you are just a cook. You are a chef."

So cooking is Mrs. Kahn's great weakness . . . she has a hobby after all.

In speaking of the movies she expressed a fondness for them but said she was usually just too tired to go.

"You know, I frequently don't leave the office until after seven. At home I rest awhile and often don't have dinner until about eighty thirty. After that, if some one would just come along and ask me to go, I'd love it. I haven't the energy, by that time, to organize a party for the movies myself."

The same is true of the theater and of concerts. She spoke, too, of the difficulty of getting to concerts in Washington because so many of them are in the afternoon. She was very anxious to attend the Washington concert of her own San Francisco violinist, Yehudi Menuhin, but her duties held her so that she was able to get there for only one number. In speaking of music she said, "I'm not a musician and I'm not interested in the technique of it. I love it purely for the pleasure to the senses. In that respect I feel as Milton did."

Mrs. Kahn likes small informal dinners with her friends much better than large formal ones. Another thing she likes to do with her friends is to gather them up in a car and go forth on a picnic. She loves motoring but hates traffic and, as Sunday is the only day she can get away, she starts forth early to reach the country before the Sunday crowds. She likes to go down into Virginia, particularly in the direction of Winchester, for her picnics.

The woman in Congress who is probably most interested in aviation is Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts. It is her greatest hobby and she has always done everything possible to promote legislation for its advancement. She has done much for Massachusetts and was



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MRS. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS

largely instrumental in securing the excellent airport at Lowell.

Mrs. Rogers always travels by plane. She has crossed the country several times in all kinds of weather and in many different kinds of planes. She has flown all about the United States inspecting Veterans' Hospitals . . . another interest dear to her heart. Mrs. Rogers has been concerned with veterans ever since she served overseas during the War and has been the personal representative in care of disabled veterans for three Presidents—Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover.

Mrs. Rogers is a very vital person, and, despite the fact that she is small, she is impressive, because of her enthusiasm and the obvious alertness of her mind. She has a charming smile and lovely dark eyes . . . eyes that might easily cast a spell upon one, even as did those of a certain ancestor of hers, long ago. For there is a story that one of her ancestors was a New England witch . . . Rebecca Nourse, very beautiful, very staunch of heart, who paid with her life for her alleged witchcraft.

In addition to her interest in aviation and veterans, Mrs. Rogers is exceptionally fond of flowers. She may be seen almost any day on the floor of the House wearing a white gardenia. Her great love of flowers has become rather widely known. Her eyes lighted with a smile as she said, "You know it's really surprising how many people send flowers to me." . . . Not surprising at all with that charm and bit of sorcery about her!

Mrs. Rogers has played golf but is not enthusiastic about it, though she likes to walk. She is fond of swimming but lacks the time for it.

One of Mrs. Rogers's committees is Foreign Affairs. She takes great pleasure in her foreign contacts, speaks French, and greatly enjoys official dinners because of the opportunities for talking with interesting people.

On one point she would be regarded by some as old-fashioned. When asked if she had children, she said, "No. If I had I shouldn't be here, unless they were grown, for I feel that growing children need and should have a mother's time, care, and attention."

Another woman in Congress who is very enthusiastic about aviation is Representative Virginia Ellis Jenckes of Indiana. She, too, always travels by air, is a great believer in the commercial pilot, and feels that he is an important factor in the success of aviation.

As I entered Mrs. Jenckes's office there were four people sitting at a table folding letters to be sent out. Mrs. Jenckes was one of them. As she took me into her inner office I commented on this. She replied earnestly:

"You know, I believe in working with people. I've always found it more successful to say 'Come on,' and not 'Go on.'"

When asked what was her great hobby she answered, "Women." She expressed the belief that we have within us the solution of our problems, especially if we can overcome the temptation that some of us have to sit down and pity ourselves when troubles come to us. Mrs. Jenckes was not unsympathetic as she said this, but she realized the importance of it for she has had her sorrows. She has lost both her father and her husband, and has found it

necessary to rely on herself for the solution of her problems.

With just a suggestion of mirth, she continued to discuss women.

"Woman has always ruled the world, only she used to do it by proxy. Now she is beginning to come out in the open."

She grew more serious. "We really have a big responsibility, for we have now the balance of power. Fifty-one per cent of the voting population are women."

Mrs. Jenckes is a very friendly person, with large brown eyes and lovely hair, which she wears in a becoming coil around her head. She used to play golf and is fond of riding horseback, but now has no time for either. She likes to read but again has no time except for reading books which pertain to her work. On her desk lay "The Aircraft Year Book of 1935." She loves all domestic things, such as cooking and sewing, and frequently gets a little evening relaxation by crocheting or knitting. She is not enthusiastic about the movies except that she greatly admires George Arliss. For music she prefers an orchestra.

Mrs. Jenckes has one hobby which has



MRS. VIRGINIA ELLIS JENCKES



won fame for her in Washington . . . bridge, in which she says she finds mental relaxation. Last year her team won the Ely Culbertson cup in the National Press Club tournament and that club has this year voted her their Congressional champion. Mrs. Jenckes is nothing short of a genius at bridge for, although she has won these honors, she finds time to play only about once in two weeks. I asked her if she read books on bridge. She smiled.

"Oh, no. I haven't the time. Occasionally my daughter calls my attention to an interesting hand in the paper."

Mrs. Jenckes likes to motor. She said she had solved many a difficulty by driving out into the country to commune with nature. She looked at me gravely.

"I agree with Carlisle, who could never understand the man who would pause before a beautiful painting, the work of man, and pass by a beautiful cloud, God's handiwork."

Another member of Congress who likes things domestic, such as sewing, is Isabella Greenway, Representative-at-large

from Arizona. To her, cleaning a house and making beds are, any day, far greater diversions than any sport, while she has long envied those who cook well. Believing that to be a good cook is to have mastered the most fundamental of feminine arts, she has promised herself that experience before she acquires a great-grandchild. However, to this very vivacious and charming lady of Scotch-French-Irish descent, knitting and sewing are decidedly minor hobbies.

Mrs. Greenway has grey-blue eyes and curly hair, unspoiled by a finger wave. Her dimples are plainly distracting. She admitted at once that she had a hobby.

"My great hobby is furniture making."

Mrs. Greenway built a factory in Tucson in which veterans were to make furniture. Then she built a hotel to house this furniture.

When asked if she played golf, her dimples appeared.

"No, I just couldn't. I have enough things to irritate me now without chasing a little white ball around."

Mrs. Greenway says she does very little reading. According to her daughter's account, she came into the room one day with hair flying and eyes wide. When asked, "Mother, what on earth have you been doing?" she replied, "Oh, I've been having the most exciting experience . . . I've been reading a book."

Mrs. Greenway asserts that she really finds it the most exciting experience in the world to read a book. She claims to have read only a few, but these few she has reread many times and practically knows them by heart. Three favorites which she mentioned reading at different periods are Emerson's *Essays*, Lecky's *Map of Life*, and *Lorna Doone*.

Of bridge Mrs. Greenway said, "No, I don't play bridge. I doubt if I'm clever enough."

She does some writing and says she likes to write things out to help herself analyze them. She is keeping a journal for her great-grandchildren as she believes that by that time "the spice will have mellowed."

Mrs. Greenway began riding horseback at a surprisingly early age. She looked me straight in the eye and spoke very positively.



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MRS. ISABELLA GREENWAY



"Yes, I've ridden a horse ever since I was a year old and I'm simply frightened to death every time I get on a horse." She smiled ruefully. "Only prayer keeps me on, and I never ride except when it's absolutely necessary to reach some inaccessible place on the ranch." Her dimples played again. "You know I have the cloth for my riding habits faded in the bolt so they'll look worn. I should appear to be an experienced horsewoman."

Mrs. Greenway is fond of movies and the theater but says she scarcely dares go to a concert. She explains it thus:

"My work from seven to seven, a hot meal, a warm room, soothing music . . . well, I'm afraid I've just passed out at more than one famous Washington concert, as much as I love music."

Mrs. Greenway loves dinner parties because of the opportunity for contact with interesting personalities. She says she always takes home some worthwhile thought and mental stimulus. But her work doesn't allow much going out. Being Arizona's only Representative is a grave and exacting responsibility.

Mrs. Greenway is a vivid personality and has done many interesting things. She once owned an airline between Los Angeles and Agua Caliente and flew often in her own planes. She has little occasion to fly at present.

Representative Caroline O'Day's hobbies are art and travel. Following her education in Georgia she spent some years studying art in Europe and is an enthusiast about painting and etching. She has had very little time recently to devote either to this hobby or to travel. Her travels include a world cruise and a voyage to South Africa. She likes travel books and poetry.

This newest woman member of Congress of New York is tall, rather severe looking, but very pleasant in conversation. Such feminine pursuits as cooking and sewing do not interest her. She told me that she had had the same cook and housekeeper for more than twenty-five years. Knowing this, one can readily understand why Mrs. O'Day has found it unnecessary to give much attention to things domestic.

Mrs. O'Day is very fond of music, particularly symphony orchestras and cham-



MRS. CAROLINE O'DAY

ber music. She is only mildly interested in theater and opera and does not like the movies except the newsreel theaters, the lack of which she deplores in Washington.

She is not air-minded and finds the train more comfortable. She likes to swim but has little opportunity for it. She mentioned walking.

"I like to walk very much and have often thought I'd get up early some morning and walk from my home to my office but some way I just don't do it. My walking seems to be confined to the subway from the House Office Building to the Capitol."

Of each of our feminine members of Congress we may well be proud. Republican or Democrat, each of them fares well when measured by the standard of American womanhood. Each has her own interests, likes and dislikes, hobbies, all the little things that make her distinctive, individual. Each is a widow. Each has had her home, her joys, her sorrows, and out of these experiences has grown her fine womanhood, her understanding of human problems, which after all are the real problems of our country.

# Federal Bureau of Investigation

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

*Director*

THE Federal Bureau of Investigation is a Governmental division functioning in the Department of Justice under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General of the United States. The first Attorney General, Edmund Randolph, was appointed by President Washington. The Department of Justice, however, did not come into official existence until June 22, 1870, when it was created by an Act of Congress. On March 3, 1871, \$50,000 was appropriated by Congress for the "detection and prosecution of crimes." This was the first appropriation of public moneys made in the United States for such a purpose. The Attorney General subsequently appointed an Agent, whose compensation was paid from this appropriation. Later this title was changed to Special Agent, and the individual so appointed was the first of many who were to attain distinction and, in some cases, martyrdom in the investigation of crimes and the location and apprehension of criminals.

The first Special Agent conducted what were termed special investigations for the Attorney General. In 1878 the Attorney General of the United States directed the attention of Congress to the fact that he possessed no personnel whose duties consisted of conducting investigations involving the detection and prosecution of Federal crimes. This might well have been considered an anomaly, inasmuch as the Attorney General is the law officer of the Government and manifestly should be in a position to secure information upon which he might successfully prosecute violators of Federal statutes.

In 1879 the title of the Special Agent was changed to General Agent. The reason for this change is not entirely clear. In the same year an appropriation for the "detection and prosecution of crimes" provided that a portion thereof should be expended in the investigation of official acts, records and accounts. This reflected the apparent desire of the Department and of Congress that the General Agent should, to a con-

siderable extent, serve as an investigating auditor where irregularities of officials might be suspected. Apparently the work of this official developed primarily along auditing lines, inasmuch as in 1882 he was allowed three subordinates, termed Examiners, and the records indicate that it was the duty of these officials to investigate important cases for United States Attorneys in various sections of the country and to supervise the auditing of the accounts of United States Marshals and Clerks.

We find in 1894 that a Special Agent was on the rolls of the Department whose duty it was to investigate violations of the Indian Intercourse Act. An additional Special Agent was appointed in 1902, the work during the past eight years having apparently justified this rather moderate increase.

The first reference to fingerprint records as a means of criminal identification appears in 1906 in an annual report of the Attorney General, wherein specific mention is made of the Bertillon System of identification in the penitentiaries at Leavenworth, Kansas, and Atlanta, Georgia. At that time it would appear that there were 13,000 Bertillon records of prisoners in the Leavenworth Penitentiary, in addition to 3,000 fingerprint records. The Attorney General, in his report that year, recommended that Congress authorize the collection and classification by the Department of criminal identification records and their exchange with state and institutional officials.

We find that in that year a Special Agent had been designated to conduct investigative inquiry into alleged violations of the antitrust statutes. The appropriation act for the year 1906 provided for the furnishing and collection of evidence under "prosecution of crimes," including provisions for the payment of 32 "Secret Service Operatives" who were "loaned" by the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice and paid by the latter Department.

In 1907 the Attorney General called the attention of Congress to the fact that the Department of Justice possessed no permanent "detective force" under its immediate control.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation as now constituted had its actual inception in the year 1908. The Sundry Civil Service Bill of that year contained a provision that Secret Service employees accepting assignments by any other than the Treasury Department would be suspended for two years, except in counterfeiting investigations, effective July 1st. This was to stop the practice which had apparently developed of the loaning by the Treasury Department of special investigators to the Department of Justice.

In the same year Attorney General Bonaparte issued instructions that all investigative matters under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice should be referred to the Chief Examiner, who would designate appropriate Special Agents for investigative activity in connection therewith. A further order by Attorney General Bonaparte provided that nine Secret Service employees of the Treasury Department were to be appointed Special Agents of the Department, and these, together with thirteen investigators who had been engaged in inquiry into peonage violations and twelve examiners, constituted the organized personnel of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice at the inception of its organizational career.

In 1909 the Attorney General suggested to President Taft that all "detective duties" directly connected with actual or contemplated Federal, civil or criminal proceedings should be entrusted to this force. A report submitted by the Chief Examiner at that time showed investigative activity in the following classes of cases: (1) Anti-trust; (2) Breaking and entering railway cars in interstate shipment; (3) Holding up trains; (4) National Bank Act; (5) Bankruptcy Frauds; (6) Bribery; (7) Charges against United States Officials; (8) Chinese Smuggling cases; (9) Copy-righting Laws; (10) Counterfeiting cases investigated incidentally in connection with other investigations; (11) Customs cases; (12) Forgery; (13) Internal Revenue cases; (14) Land Frauds; (15) Libel;

(16) Lotteries; (17) Miscellaneous, such as investigation of a fire in a post office or claim for the support of prisoners in Alaska; (18) Murder and other crimes on Government reservations in connection with Government officials and informants; (19) Neutrality Laws; (20) Pardon of Prisoners; (21) Peonage; (22) Perjury; (23) Post Office fraud cases; (24) Crimes on high seas; (25) Service of subpoenas.

On March 16, 1909, Attorney General Wickersham issued an order confirming previous action of Attorney General Bonaparte and creating a Bureau of Investigation as an independent unit under the general jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. At that time Special Agents worked under the jurisdiction of the United States Attorneys of the various districts, maintaining separate files. The title of Chief Examiner was changed in 1909 to Chief of the Bureau of Investigation.

In 1910 the White Slave Traffic Act, commonly known as the Mann Act, was passed. This materially increased the work of the Bureau of Investigation both in scope and importance. Later the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous *Diggs-Caminetti* case held that the interstate transportation of women for immoral purposes, in connection with what might be termed "personal escapades," came under the purview of this act, and that their transportation from State to State for commercial prostitution was not a necessary factor.

In 1911 the Chief of this Governmental division or bureau (it appeared to be termed Division of Investigation in official reports at that time) was Stanley W. Finch, and in 1912 a special unit of "White Slave Traffic Officers" was organized for the purpose of investigating violations of this Act, under the direction of Finch.

In 1913 we find that Mr. A. Bruce Bielaski was designated Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, and in the same year the Bureau of Investigation conducted inquiry into the alleged misconduct of two United States Senators, one of whom was impeached.

In the year 1914 the work of the Bureau of Investigation materially increased and the entire personnel was engaged to a considerable extent in the investigation of alleged neutrality offenses, arising from the

inception of hostilities in the World War. This work continued in increasing quantity and importance in 1915 and 1916.

In 1916 we note the Bureau of Criminal Identification at Leavenworth, Kansas, reported that criminal identification records were being exchanged with 47 penal institutions, 45 police departments, and 39 sheriffs and expressed the rather idealistic hope (at least so it must have seemed at that time) that the entire country would eventually be covered and benefited by this exchange.

On January 31, 1917, the receipt of the famous German Submarine note resulted in a vastly increased amount of investigative activity into German espionage activities, and this work assumed overwhelming proportions upon the entry of this country into the World War. Further increased activity became necessary on the passage of the Espionage Act by Congress on June 15, 1917, as well as the Selective Service Act, passed shortly thereafter.

During the remainder of the year 1917 and the year 1918, until the close of the World War, the duties of the Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation were manifold in scope and covered every phase of counter-espionage activity arising from the conduct of the war. Large numbers of German and Austrian aliens were located, apprehended, and sent to internment camps. Information concerning war profiteers was placed at the disposal of United States Attorneys for prosecution, and individuals engaged in obstructing recruiting and enlisting activities were apprehended. All activities of an allegedly unlawful character in military camps and battle fleets came under the jurisdiction of the Special Agents of the Bureau. Special details were organized for the purpose of protecting from the operations of enemy spies, battle fleets, ports of embarkation, and mobilization and training camps. Some idea of the scope of the investigative activity current at that time may be inferred from the fact that complaints poured into the Bureau averaging over 1,500 a day.

On February 10, 1919, A. Bruce Bielaski resigned as Chief of the Bureau of Investigation and William E. Allen of Texas became Acting Chief. In 1919 Wil-

liam E. Flynn was appointed Director of the Bureau of Investigation.

In August, 1919, the General Intelligence Division of the Bureau of Investigation was created and placed under the administrative supervision of the present Director of the Bureau, who had been, since 1917, in charge of kindred activities as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

In October, 1919, a division in the Bureau of Investigation was created for the purpose of coping with the marked growth of radicalism and the dissemination of anarchistic propaganda, and in the same month the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act was passed, placing under the jurisdiction of the Bureau all cases involving the theft and interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles. This act once more materially increased the scope and importance of the work performed by the Bureau of Investigation.

In November, 1919, collaborating with the Immigration authorities, 300 radicals and anarchists were arrested simultaneously, and shortly thereafter the noted Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists, were taken into custody as a result of investigative activity on the part of the Bureau of Investigation. On January 2, 1920, there were effected, in collaboration with the authorities of the Bureau of Immigration and under the provisions of the Immigration Act, the arrests of 2,500 representative leaders of the Communist movement in the United States. Later Ludwig Martins and Gregory Weinstein, active revolutionists here and abroad, were deported.

In August, 1920, William J. Neale was designated to perform the duties of Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, under the title of "Acting Chief." In August, 1921, William J. Burns was appointed Director of the Bureau of Investigation. In the spring of 1924 Attorney General H. M. Daugherty resigned, being succeeded by Harlan F. Stone, and on May 10, 1924, the present head of the Bureau of Investigation was designated Acting Director of the Bureau by Attorney General Stone.

In the same month a circular letter of instructions was issued providing that the investigative activity of the Bureau must be confined to specific violations over

which the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Investigation possessed jurisdiction. In the same month rigid qualifications were instituted for the appointment of Special Agents, which provided that those appointed must be in possession of a law degree from a recognized law school or college, or possess similar accountancy training. The age limit was set at 25 to 35 years. In the same year standardized forms of investigative reports were placed in general use, and July 1, 1924, witnessed the organizational creation of the present Identification Unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This was termed at that time the National Division of Identification, and criminal identification data and records of the former Bureau of Investigation at Leavenworth Penitentiary were consolidated with the records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, at Washington, D. C., under the jurisdiction of the Bureau. This unit commenced functioning with 810,188 fingerprint records and 25 employees. In July, 1924, a system of regular intensive inspection of field offices was initiated, all field offices were reorganized, and a policy of basing promotion in the service of the Bureau solely upon demonstrated efficiency was instituted.

On December 19, 1924, the present administrative head of the Bureau was designated as Director by Attorney General Harlan Stone, and made solely responsible to the Attorney General for the conduct of the Bureau in January of 1925.

In September, 1927, the first Manual of Rules and Regulations was formulated at the seat of government in Washington and issued to all Special Agents, Supervisors and officials of the Bureau.

On June 1, 1927, the number of current fingerprints in the possession of the Bureau of Investigation was 1,203,864.

A striking increase occurred in 1927 in the Bureau's bankruptcy investigations, the functioning of the Bureau along these lines having been placed upon a comprehensive, scientific basis.

In November, 1928, a training school for newly appointed Special Agents and accountants was organized on a comprehensive scale and located in Washington, D. C.

In June, 1930, Congress authorized the National Division of Identification and Information of the Bureau of Investigation to collect and compile uniform crime statistics for the entire country. The first monthly bulletin incorporating these statistics was published in August, 1930. These statistics are based upon data voluntarily submitted by the various police departments, peace officers, State bureaus and law enforcement officials in general, and this was the first attempt on a country-wide, comprehensive scale to provide statistics reflecting the rise and fall, the development and regression of various types of criminal activities in this country.

At the close of the year 1930 the Identification Unit of the Bureau of Investigation had succeeded in making an average of 32.45% of identifications on all prints received. The statistics for that year showed the total number of fingerprint records on file as 2,099,271, and the total number of contributors as 3,074.

On June 22, 1932, the Federal Kidnaping Statute was passed by Congress. This law was placed on the statute books as an outcome, in general, of the marked growth in major crimes, and more particularly because of the kidnaping and murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., which shocked the nation, on March 1, 1932.

On July 1, 1932, the total number of fingerprints in the possession of the Bureau was 3,078,572, and in the same month the title of the Bureau was changed to "United States Bureau of Investigation."

On July 8, 1932, the Federal Extortion Statute was passed by Congress, making it possible for the Bureau of Investigation to assume investigative jurisdiction in certain types of cases involving extortion, which had grown to considerable proportions during the past decade.

On September 1, 1932, occurred the first issue of the monthly bulletin entitled "Fugitives Wanted by Police." This is a periodical which goes to law enforcement authorities all over the country, providing them with a means of advising and of being advised of the identity and description of major criminals whose apprehension is sought.

In the same month occurred the estab-



lishment of the Criminological Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reflecting the recognition of the tremendous strides which had occurred in the development of the law enforcement profession along scientific lines.

The Bureau's title on June 10, 1933, was changed to the "Division of Investigation." In the same month this organization was vested with the duty of investigating all war risk insurance cases, 9,600 of such cases being transferred to the Division of Investigation on September 11, 1933.

On July 1, 1933, the total number of fingerprints in the possession of the Bureau was 3,780,584, and the total number of contributors was 5,941.

On November 10, 1933, the Civil Identification Section of the Identification Unit was established, providing a means of infallible fingerprint identification for law abiding members of the various communities.

In the same year a wave of kidnappings swept the country. The Bureau of Investigation was sufficiently fortunate as to successfully solve every kidnapping case in which it functioned during this year. Among the more important of these types of cases may be mentioned those involving the kidnapping of Brooke Hart of San Jose, California, August Luer of Alton, Illinois, Charles Boettcher, II, of Denver, Colorado, and Charles Urschel of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

During the year 1934 the Federal Bureau of Investigation continued to successfully function along the same lines in both kidnapping and extortion cases.

In May and June, 1934, a series of bills covering violations of Federal statutes was passed by Congress. These materially increased the investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau and included law enforcement activities under the National Stolen Property Act, crimes in connection with Federal penal and correctional institutions, the robbery of national banks and member banks of the Federal Reserve System, Extortion, the Federal anti-racketeering statute, flights from one State to another to avoid prosecution or the giving of testimony in certain cases, killing or assaulting Federal officers, an amendment to the Federal Kidnaping

Act of June 22, 1932, enlarging the scope of this Act, and others. Special Agents of the Bureau at this time were also given, by Congressional enactment, the right to carry firearms, as well as the power of arrest.

During this period the training period for newly appointed Special Agents was increased to 12 weeks, and there was instituted the practice of intensively and methodically retraining experienced Agents, bringing each and every Special Agent of the Bureau in the field service into Washington for a four weeks retraining period. This afforded them the opportunity to increase their proficiency not only in the use of firearms, but in the employment of modern investigative and scientific technique.

On July 1, 1935, the name of the Bureau was changed to the "Federal Bureau of Investigation," by Congressional enactment.

During the years 1934 and 1935 the Bureau's investigative efforts were rewarded by a number of outstanding, marked successes. John Dillinger, who had defied the forces of law and order in the country for a considerable period, was killed in resisting capture. Lester Gillis, alias "Baby Face" Nelson, was killed, as were Charles Arthur "Pretty Boy" Floyd, the notorious Oklahoma bandit, Wilbur Underhill, and others. An extremely large number of bank robbers who had practically roamed at will over large sections of the country were apprehended and given long term sentences. Success attended the efforts of the Bureau also in the solution of the kidnapping of Edward Bremer of St. Paul, Minnesota, and that of the eight-year-old George Weyerhauser, of Tacoma, Washington. In January, 1935, Russell Gibson, who had long been sought as one of the conspirators in the Bremer case, was located and killed while resisting arrest in Chicago, as were Fred Barker and his mother, Kate Barker, at Oklawaha, Florida. Other principals in this kidnapping were located and taken into custody during this year. The principals in the Mais-Legenza gang were captured, the Kansas City Massacre, which occurred on June 17, 1933, at Kansas City, Missouri, was finally balanced on the law enforcement books by the conviction or killing of those participating therein, and the Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., kidnapping was finally



solved with the apprehension of Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

June 29, 1935, signalized the opening of the Police Training School at Washington, D. C., this being a course of instruction afforded under the auspices of the Federal Bureau, by representatives of the Bureau and other outstanding professional talent, to the law enforcement officers of the country, in modern scientific and practical law enforcement methods.

It is impossible to more than sketch the historical progress of the Bureau in the short space allotted for that purpose. The Bureau's present status may be reflected in the following brief comments:

The greatest single cooperative aid to law enforcement, aside from the investigative activity of the Bureau's Agents in the field, is its Identification Division, which came into official existence on July 4, 1924, and has been sponsored and supported by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The growth of this Division may be truly termed to have been phenomenal. The latest figures reflect the total number of fingerprints in its possession as 5,462,432, and the daily receipts average 3,700 fingerprint cards from law enforcement organizations throughout the country numbering 9,008. At the present time identifications are being made at the rate of 48.9% of criminal fingerprint records received, reflecting that in connection with approximately half of the records received a prior criminal history is found.

Marked growth has also attended the Bureau's development of a non-criminal, personal identification file, consisting of the voluntarily submitted fingerprints of the country's citizens. This is intended to be of aid and benefit to them in providing for immediate, infallible identification in all cases involving doubtful identification arising from amnesia, accident, kidnaping and kindred evils.

The Bureau's Technical Crime Laboratory has reached a stage of development wherein it is possessed of the latest proven scientific instruments, processes, machines and apparatus. The services of the Labo-

ratory are afforded without charge to law enforcement officials in all parts of the country. This includes expert document examinations and bullet comparisons. Collateral developments are those involving various comprehensive collections of material such as various types and sizes of bullets and cartridge cases, paper watermarks, blueprints of automobile tire tread designs, typewriting specimens and handwriting specimens of various types of criminals, and similar products of the Bureau's research and scientific activities.

The crime statistics function of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has developed to a stage which now permits it to report the receipt of uniform crime data from 2,756 police departments throughout the country, comprising a geographical area the population of which is 64,263,792.

The total savings and recoveries effected during the past fiscal year through the operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation amounted to more than \$38,000,000, while the cost of operation amounted to only \$4,680,000.

As a reflection of the success attained by the investigative activities of the Bureau, it may be mentioned that convictions were secured during the past fiscal year in 94% of the cases brought to trial. Sixty-two kidnaping cases investigated since the placing upon the statute books of the Federal Kidnaping Act have been successfully solved. In bank robbery cases similar progress has been made, and the bank robbery problem is approaching a stage where it may be reported as under practical control.

It is understood that in a record of events, such as are reflected in this brief sketch of the development of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, all elements of romance and glory must necessarily remain hidden, at least to the observer who is not in a position to glean from the bare chronology and dull statistics the human elements of tragedy and attainment which have entered into the moving drama of the Bureau's development.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This article is contributed to the magazine at the request of the Historian General, Mrs. Julian Goodhue.

# Historic Anniversaries of the Month

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE

Historian General

- Feb. 1, 1781**—Plan for executive departments was agreed to, including a secretary of finance, a secretary of war and a secretary of marines.
- Feb. 1, 1790**—The first meeting of the Supreme Court was held in the Royal Exchange Building, New York City.
- Feb. 1, 1800**—The United States frigate "Constellation" defeated the French ship "La Vengeance."
- Feb. 3, 1779**—The first organized mutiny in the American service occurs on board the United States frigate "Alliance" bound for France with Lafayette on board.
- Feb. 3, 1809**—Illinois established as a Territory.
- Feb. 4, 1789**—The electors in the several states voted for president and vice-president; Washington received sixty-nine votes, was the only candidate for president and was, therefore, unanimously elected.
- Feb. 4, 1824**—Congress approved the resolution offering a ship to bring the Marquis de Lafayette to visit the United States.
- Feb. 5, 1631**—Roger Williams arrived from England.
- Feb. 5, 1783**—Sweden acknowledges the Independence of the United States.
- Feb. 6, 1778**—Treaty of Alliance concluded between the United States and France.
- Feb. 6, 1802**—Congress declares war with Tripoli.
- Feb. 6, 1817**—The President was authorized by Congress to employ John Trumbull of Connecticut to paint a number of scenes of the American Revolution for the Capitol at Washington.
- Feb. 8, 1791**—Congress passed an act incorporating the Bank of the United States, located at Philadelphia, capital, \$10,000,000.
- Feb. 8, 1813**—A federal loan of \$16,000,000 was ordered—Astor of New York and Parish and Girard of Philadelphia took \$9,000,000. A high interest was charged.
- Feb. 8, 1849**—The New York Tribune listed 131 vessels sailing for California with over 8,000 passengers for the gold fields.
- Feb. 9, 1674**—New Amsterdam was surrendered to the English.
- Feb. 9, 1780**—The States were asked by the Continental Congress to furnish 35,211 men by drafts or otherwise before April 1, and to bring to the Continental Treasury \$1,250,000 every month up to April 1781, bills to be issued in the names of the several states.
- Feb. 9, 1799**—The United States frigate "Constitution" captured the French ship "L'Insurgente."
- Feb. 9, 1867**—Nebraska was admitted to the Union as a state over President Johnson's veto.
- Feb. 9, 1870**—The Secretary of War was authorized by Congress to establish the United States Weather Bureau.
- Feb. 10, 1763**—The Treaty of Paris closed the French and Indian War.
- Feb. 10, 1855**—The rights of citizenship were secured by act of Congress to children born in foreign territory to citizens of the United States.
- Feb. 11, 1735**—Daniel Boone was born.
- Feb. 11, 1801**—Electoral votes counted resulted in a tie, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each receiving 73 votes, leaving the election to be decided by the House of Representatives, each state having one vote.
- Feb. 12, 1809**—Abraham Lincoln was born near Hodgenville, Ky.
- Feb. 12, 1850**—Resolution was passed by Congress authorizing the purchase of the manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address.
- Feb. 14, 1859**—Oregon was admitted as the thirty-third state of the Union.

- Feb. 14, 1876—A patent was granted to Alexander Graham Bell on Elisha Gray's invention to transmit the voice through a telephonic circuit.
- Feb. 15, 1776—Franklin, Carroll and Chase were appointed a committee to go to Canada to try to effect a Union.
- Feb. 15, 1879—Women were permitted to practice law before the Supreme Court of the United States, by act of Congress.
- Feb. 16, 1783—"A Dissertation on the Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States of North America," by Pelatiah Webster was published, first proposal of a new federal system of government.
- Feb. 16, 1804—The frigate "Philadelphia" stranded in Tripoli Harbor and was destroyed by Lieut. Stephen Decatur in the "Intrepid" without the loss of a man.
- Feb. 17, 1621—Miles Standish was made captain and given military authority at Plymouth.
- Feb. 17, 1801—Thomas Jefferson was chosen President on the 36th ballot, Burr becoming vice-president, this because of a tie.
- Feb. 17, 1815—War with Great Britain was formally ended and the treaty of peace ratified by Congress.
- Feb. 18, 1752—The "Pennsylvania Gazette" published an advertisement proposing to insure houses against fire in and near Philadelphia.
- Feb. 19, 1693—The College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Va., received a royal charter. It was founded February 1692.
- Feb. 19, 1803—Ohio was admitted to the Union as the seventeenth state.
- Feb. 19, 1807—Aaron Burr, in flight, was arrested by Lieut. Gaines near Fort Stoddert, Ala.
- Feb. 19, 1878—Thomas Edison's phonograph was patented.
- Feb. 20, 1781—Congress appointed Robert Morris "Superintendent of Finance."
- Feb. 20, 1794—The Senate ceased to sit with closed doors.
- Feb. 21, 1857—Coinage was reformed, Spanish and Mexican coins retired as legal tender, the weight of the cent standardized and coinage of the half-cent ceased.
- Feb. 21, 1885—The Washington Monument at Washington, D. C., was dedicated.
- Feb. 22, 1630—Fast Day was changed into Thanksgiving because of the arrival of an English ship with provisions for the colony.
- Feb. 22, 1732—George Washington was born at "Wakefield," Westmoreland County, Virginia.
- Feb. 23, 1870—The state of Mississippi was readmitted to the Union.
- Feb. 24, 1785—John Adams was appointed by Congress as Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.
- Feb. 24, 1868—The House of Representatives voted to impeach President Johnson by a vote of 124 to 42.
- Feb. 24, 1870—A treaty with Great Britain was signed, determining the Northwest Boundary.
- Feb. 25, 1779—Col. George Rogers Clark captured Fort Sackville at Vincennes, Ind., thus completing the conquest of the "Northwest Territory" now comprising five states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.
- Feb. 25, 1783—Denmark acknowledged the Independence of the United States.
- Feb. 25, 1862—The Legal Tender Act was adopted making paper currency known as "greenbacks" legal tender.
- Feb. 26, 1635—The first General Assembly met and enacted laws.
- Feb. 27, 1765—The Stamp Act passed the House of Commons.
- Feb. 27, 1782—The British House of Commons resolved against "the further prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North America."
- Feb. 27, 1801—Congress assumed jurisdiction over the District of Columbia.
- Feb. 28, 1795—Provision was made for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.
- Feb. 28, 1823—First grant of public land for the purpose of public improvement was made for the construction of a wagon road in Ohio.
- Feb. 28, 1849—"The California," the first vessel to arrive at San Francisco with crowd of gold seekers, put into port.

# The United States Army

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG

*Chief of Staff*

THE United States Army, like the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has its origin in our War of Independence.

True, there were militia organizations in the colonies, dating back to the first settlements. However, the members of these militia companies were far from professional soldiers; they were planters and tradesmen who were occasionally called out to suppress Indian depredations or internal disorders. In certain instances, especially during the French and Indian War, some of these units had extended active service. The militia companies were organized solely for the defense of each individual colony; efforts of various colonies to unite for mutual defense met with indifferent success. There was a natural reluctance on the part of residents of any colony to have its defense force leave its borders, irrespective of the urgency of the need.

The United States Army may be said to have had its inception with the appointment of George Washington on June 14, 1775, as general and commander-in-chief of the Continental Army. At that time the continental army was represented almost wholly in the person of the commander-in-chief, a Virginian about to assume command of New England troops—an innovation in colonial military history. Throughout the war General Washington constantly strove for a real United States army. An aggregation of troops representing each of the new states, organized under different state or colonial laws, serving for varying but always short terms of enlistment, presented worries that harassed the commander-in-chief throughout the war.

With the passing of time as historical research becomes more thorough we become more and more enlightened as to the military genius and the political leadership of Washington. To Washington more than to any other individual the nation is indebted for its independence, for its estab-

lishment as a republic and for its fundamental law. To Washington the United States Army is indebted for its fine traditions of service, of courage and of sacrifice.

In the Revolutionary War American patriotism was cradled. Throughout our history Bunker Hill, Valley Forge, Saratoga and Yorktown have been watchwords of liberty. The patriots who fought and suffered with Washington lighted an unquenchable fire that has served as a beacon for the youth of America for more than a century and a half.

Since the Revolutionary War the young men of our country have been called upon in each succeeding generation to fight for the principles that ennobled the lives of Washington and his comrades. To their eternal credit it is recorded that they have lived up to the finest traditions of their Revolutionary forbears. New Orleans, Chapultepec, Gettysburg and Santiago have taken their places among the great rallying cries of patriotic Americans. A short while ago—it seems but yesterday—a new generation wrote Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne on the bright pages of American military history.

Though the time since 1918 seems short to those of us who are veterans of the World War it has been long enough to produce a new American generation without any recollection of the great struggle. To these youths the shell-swept slopes of the Argonne seem almost as remote as the blood-flecked snow of Valley Forge. Since war has not come within their personal experience it is not to be wondered at if they regard the prospect of an American war as remote as the shades of the distant past. We, too, regarded war for the United States as scarcely a remote possibility when a young Slav shot an Austrian Archduke in a narrow street at Sarajevo nearly twenty-two years ago. We were surprised and shocked when this assassination produced a

conflict involving nearly every European nation. Nevertheless it was at first difficult to see how we could possibly be drawn into a war, the origin of which had no remote connection with the United States.

To those who now suggest the impossibility or at least the extreme unlikelihood of our being involved in a future war our entrance into the World War should serve as a warning. That war was not many months old when we came to realize that hostilities at sea had caused a serious dislocation of our foreign trade, that submarine warfare was causing the death of many American travellers and the destruction of American vessels and cargoes. Efforts to settle the question by diplomatic procedure proved unavailing and with the approval of a vast majority of our citizens America entered the war.

Our declaration of war found the country ill prepared for the colossal struggle. Our army was small and lacked equipment. The National Defense Act of 1916, a splendid effort to mold our defense forces into a modern army, had been in operation only a few months and the reorganization of our army had only just begun. It was more than a year before we were able to make the full influence of our army of millions of fine young Americans felt on the Western front. The toll in blood and treasure exacted by our unpreparedness was tremendous. The wonder is that we were able to accomplish as much as we did. This, I think, was due in large measure to the high morale of every American soldier. The men of our Army did not talk much of patriotism. They sang gay songs, told tall stories and frankly commented on the rain and mud of "Sunny France." But deep in the hearts of every man from the commander-in-chief to the humblest private there was the same spirit of patriotism that was cultivated by Washington a century and a half ago—an American heritage that belongs alike to the blue blood who springs from colonial ancestors and the newly arrived immigrant who left a foreign home within a fortnight.

Since the close of the World War we have maintained only a very small army, with much of our equipment old and obsolescent. Perhaps it was felt that with our four million veterans available there was

no need for a larger force and that the economies effected at the expense of national defense represented tangible assets. However, our World War veterans have now reached such an age that very few would be available for active service in an emergency. Our war equipment is largely outmoded. New weapons, better means of transportation communication are required if we are to have a modern army.

Military men have long realized our deficiencies in strength and equipment, but it is only recently that definite steps have been taken to increase the size of the army and provide it with modern equipment. Much remains to be done but commendable progress has been made. Our army remains small, but it should be as efficient as it is possible to make it. In a major emergency the country must rely not alone on our Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves but to a very great extent on the hundreds of thousands of young men who will be called to the colors.

The people of the country have a vital interest in knowing how well the young men of America will defend their nation in an emergency. There are some people—I believe, not many—who are urging our youth to disregard the obligation of citizenship, to refuse to defend the country under any and all circumstances. From my knowledge of young America I do not believe that such a campaign has made much headway. There seems to be no reason to believe that the youth of today is any more lacking in loyalty and patriotism than the youth of preceding generations.

Nevertheless we must remind ourselves that patriotism is not automatically self-perpetuating. It is the duty of an older generation to instill into our youth the same respect for our glorious traditions of patriotism, service and sacrifice what we were taught as children. Such educational activities, of course, should be begun in the home and be continued in the schools.

Unfortunately there are some individuals, probably sincere, who regard patriotism as old-fashioned, and undeviating loyalty to the country as unintelligent. They seem to think that devotion to the ideals of Washington and the Revolutionary patriots is now outmoded, and that a willingness to defend the republic is to be



deplored rather than encouraged. Such attempts to impair the unswerving loyalty of Americans to their country in peace or in war should be sturdily resisted.

The duty of all patriotic societies, and particularly of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is not merely to venerate the memory of our Revolutionary heroes, but also to aid in building the patriotic character of future generations of Americans. All good citizens will unite in the fervent hope that the United States may remain at peace with all the world, but we have no assurance that our hopes may be fulfilled. Indeed history teaches us that wars often come with lightning rapidity at unexpected moments. The nation that is prepared to sustain the shock of such a visitation usually emerges victorious. This preparation should be not merely in the strength of defense forces, important as this is, but also in the spiritual preparation of the citizens. If the sons and daughters of America remain loyal, patriotic and courageous, in the face of hardships and privations that are an inevitable accompaniment of war, the United States has little to fear. Patriotic organizations can render a lasting and a noble service to the republic by maintaining a loving and a vigilant watch over the patriotic traditions of our country. They should be ever ready to defend them against attack—open or insidious.

The people of the country are naturally much concerned that we may at some future time be drawn into a war. It is safe to say that every effort will be made to avoid such an eventuality. One way to lessen the possibility of our going to war is to increase our protection. Our army and our navy are interested primarily in preserving peace—not in waging war. To strengthen our defensive arms is not to challenge any other country to battle, but rather to secure

ourselves against aggression. In this pacific enterprise the government should have the support of those who sincerely wish for peace.

In his recent Armistice Day address at Arlington National Cemetery President Roosevelt certainly expressed the sentiments of the great majority of the American people when he said:

"While, therefore, we cannot and must not hide our concern for grave world dangers, and while, at the same time, we cannot build walls around ourselves and hide our heads in the sand, we must go forward with all our strength to stress and to strive for international peace.

"In this effort America must and will protect herself. Under no circumstances will this policy go to lengths beyond self-protection. Aggression on the part of the United States is an impossibility insofar as the present administration of your Government is concerned. Defense against aggression by others—adequate defense on land, on sea and in air—is our accepted policy; and the measure of that defense is and will be solely the amount necessary to safeguard us against the armaments of others. The more greatly they decrease their armaments, the more quickly and surely shall we decrease ours."

The stirring words of the President constitute a complete and effective answer to those who would strip our country of its defense. They express fully the objective of every peace-loving American. The high purpose of America should be taught to every child. Only through the continued teaching of old-fashioned American patriotism to each succeeding generation can our republic survive.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was written for the MAGAZINE at the request of Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, National Chairman, National Defense through Patriotic Education.





# The Rose of Colonial Brides

LOUISE TAYLOR GERDINE

THE white roses that grow in old-fashioned gardens along the Atlantic coast, and known as bride's roses, carry a quaint colonial tradition, which will be of interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution. When a daughter left her father's home on her bridal day, she planted a white rose, usually by the door-step; and this custom probably accounts for the many rose-embowered entrances to historic homesteads still to be seen along old stage roads.

Our colonial bride was probably familiar with the classical learning brought to our shores by her forebears, which enhances the rose as the queen of flowers; and it was particularly appropriate that she should choose the rose, for it was dedicated to Aurora as an emblem of youth, and to Venus as the emblem of love and beauty. She knew the romance associated with this flower in the past, and the Rosa Alba, or white rose was exceedingly popular in former days. This is shown by the unusual varieties of lovely white roses still to be seen in the cottage gardens of rural England. Some of these have quaint names, such as the seagull rose, which is a pure white climber with large clusters of very fragrant blossoms, clinging to eaves and thatched roofs, and sometimes entwined with another beautiful white climber known as the Himalaya Brier. Prosperity is another of these white roses found in the mother gardens of England, but these grow more sedately on bushes and are slightly tinged with a pink blush. Once in awhile the rare white moss rose is also seen behind those trim hedges.

This bride of long ago must also have known of the esteem in which the rose was held when Roman Emperors used it as a mark of distinction in conferring honors upon their most famous generals; for this was the origin of the manner in which those much coveted roses were obtained, used both as an honor and an ornament to their

shields. Amorial bearings still show vestiges of this ancient Roman custom.

According to Shakespeare it was in the garden of the Middle Temple that the famous "War of the Roses" had its inception when the partisans of the House of York chose the white rose and the Lancaster adherents, the red. He has Warwick say:

"This brawl today,  
Grown to this faction in the Temple Garden,  
Shall send between the red rose and the white,  
A thousand souls to death and deadly night."

The white rose appears again in English history when Edward the Fourth of the House of York married Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Grey, a Lancastrian knight. The Palace of Pyrgo was made over to her, held on annual payment of a certain fee; namely, of presenting the king every year with a white rose in rose season, on the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. This was a reminder to all retainers that while formerly a member of the followers of the Red Rose; now, as Queen and Consort of Edward, she belonged to the House of the White Rose. The York and Lancaster rose is well known in our country, being a sport from the Damascus rose, and it has the typical damask perfume. In coloring it is sometimes divided between deep rose and white, or again streaked or tinged. This renowned rose of Damascus was brought into England by the Crusaders, and Saladin ordered many camel loads of Damascus rose petals to purify the Temple after it had been polluted by these same doughty Crusaders.

Perhaps as a last reminder of this former reigning favorite comes the faint fragrance of White Rose perfume, cherished by great-grandmothers in New England. Did it revive memories of the bride's rose, fondly cherished so long ago?

This colonial custom might well be revived, too, in these days when memorial tree planting is rousing so much interest and enthusiasm all over the country.



MT. VERNON GARDENS AT OMAHA

# Historic Sites in Nebraska

RUSSELL McKELVY BAKER

*State Regent*

THE stimulation of interest in the marking of historic spots is one of the most important phases of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They challenge the meritorious energy of the present and serve as an inspiration for better deeds. They also set an example that whets ambition to equal or excel.

In the west we have no spots made famous by the events of the Revolutionary War but we have many points closely connected with the history of the great-midwest and far-west.

Nebraska has three trails that the Daughters are marking. All lead to Fort Kearney and thence on through the south pass to Oregon. One enters the state near Omaha, another between Falls City and Nebraska City and the third near the southwest corner of Gage County. Through Nebraska runs what is undoubtedly the most important of the great trans-continental roads, the famous Oregon Trail which opened up to settlement by homeseekers, what is now the richest section of the United States.

The Oregon Trail was a cut-off of the route to the Columbia River followed by the famous Lewis-Clark expedition of 1803. These explorers clung to the Missouri River because it was a sure guide to the Rocky Mountain divide, because they preferred travel by water, and because the exploration of the river to its source was an important object of this expedition in the mind of President Jefferson who originated it. The subsequently developed cross country route was safer and much more expeditious, reducing the distance about eighteen hundred miles.

It is along this route of the Oregon Trail or upon spots near it or closely connected with it that most of the markers sponsored by the Daughters have been placed.

The first monument erected in Nebraska to mark an historic spot was unveiled August 3, 1904, at Fort Calhoun, the nearest point where the Lewis-Clark expedition

touched eastern Nebraska. Here was an old council bluff where Lewis and Clark representing the government held their first peace council with the chiefs of the Otoe and other Missouri River Indian tribes. At the second annual conference of the Nebraska Daughters it was voted to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of this event by placing a Nebraska boulder on the site. Omaha Chapter of Omaha, Deborah Avery Chapter of Lincoln, Lewis-Clark chapter of Fremont and Quivera Chapter of Fairbury united in their efforts and a large boulder of Sioux Falls granite was placed on the school grounds. Later it was moved to a plot of ground lying at the junction of county roads in the village of Fort Calhoun.

In February 1910, Fort Kearney chapter of Kearney placed the first marker on the Oregon Trail, so long a narrow ribbon of road forgotten by all except those who traveled over it. It is a beautiful block of rough hewn Barre granite placed on the old trail near the first channel of the Platte River. In October of 1910, Omaha chapter in Omaha unveiled a sundial in Riverview Park marking approximately the entrance of the Trail into Omaha. In this same year Otoe chapter in Nebraska City attached a bronze tablet to the boulder. On this tablet are the dates 1846-1866 telling when the trail was used. Here also was located the original Fort Kearney in the early 40's. This chapter has also marked the old tree stump near the ford of Table Creek where in 1857 a treaty was made with the Indians by James Denver, United States Commissioner.

In 1912, Omaha Chapter in Omaha, erected a boulder weighing several tons at Thirty-first and Lincoln Boulevard to mark the California Trail, later known as the Military Road.

Two years later in 1914, Niobrara Chapter in Hastings, cooperating with the State of Nebraska, erected another marker on the

Trail. They also have marked the site of the first well in the township. In June of that same year Deborah Avery Chapter in Lincoln dedicated a drinking fountain to the memory of their first regent.

In 1915 Oregon Trail Chapter at Hebron placed a boulder on the Trail about two miles west of the town. In October of the same year two memorials were erected in Lincoln by Deborah Avery Chapter, in memory of their deceased members and one in Omaha by the Omaha Chapter in River-view Park to replace the sundial they previously had dedicated but which had been destroyed by vandals.

The next year, 1916, Major Isaac Sadler Chapter in Omaha, unveiled a handsome bronze tablet in the new Fontenelle Hotel. It was dedicated to the memory of Logan Fontenelle, the last great chief of the Omaha Indians for whom the hotel was named; to the memory of this man who was the connecting link between savagery and civilization in this part of Nebraska. He was the first signer of the treaty made between the Omaha Indians and the United States government whereby all the land north of the Platte River and west of the Missouri River was ceded to the government. His was the only authentic signature on the document, the others being merely the marks of the signatory Indians. He had worthy ambitions for his people but he came to an untimely end in 1855 when he was killed in a skirmish with the Sioux Indians. In July, 1924, Beaver Valley Chapter in St. Edward, placed a marker where the chief was killed and in the fall of 1926 Major Isaac Sadler Chapter in Omaha erected a monument made from stones from the foundation of his home, on a site where he is supposedly buried, in the Fontenelle Forest. It being so inaccessible the Chapter has also placed a boulder on the Bellevue Road just south of Omaha which directs visitors to the grave and monument.

Going back again to 1916, Elijah Gove Chapter in Stromsberg placed a marker where the present highway called the White Way crossed the Overland Trail. In July of this same year Pawnee Chapter in Fullerton erected a granite boulder commemorating the Pawnee Tribe Confederation. It is considered the finest memorial yet dedicated to the Indians in Nebraska.

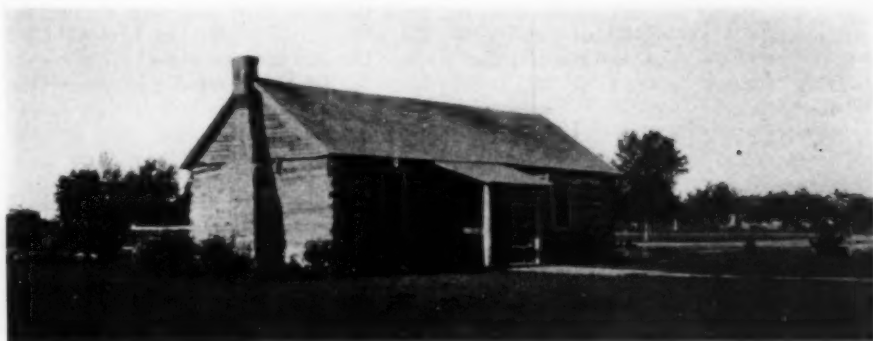


OLD SIOUX CHIEF

In October, 1917, Captain Christopher Robinson Chapter in Crawford unveiled a marker at Fort Robinson commemorating the time and place where the Sioux Nation under the command of Red Cloud signed, sealed and delivered to the United States the final peace treaty in 1876. This treaty ceded to the United States all the Black Hills Country.

In June, 1918, in the grove east of Oak, Nebraska, the citizens gathered to dedicate a huge red granite boulder which had been erected by Nuckolls County under the supervision of Kitkihaki Chapter of Superior. This was an additional marker on the Oregon Trail and was also a memorial to those killed in the Indian Massacre of 1864.

Sioux Lookout Chapter was named for a high hill nine miles southeast of North Platte; called Sioux Look Out. A large statue "Old Chief Sioux" stands at the top of the hill as if watching for those long wagon trains winding their weary way up the valley to the westward, and, perhaps, giving the sign to his braves to light the



LOG CABIN MAINTAINED BY SIOUX LOOKOUT CHAPTER

signal fires on adjacent hills and make ready for an attack.

In October, 1921, Sioux Lookout Chapter of North Platte enclosed with an iron fence the old Flagstaff stone, the only remaining evidence of Fort McPherson, twenty miles east of North Platte. In 1873 the government set aside one hundred and twenty-eight acres for a national military cemetery the only one in this part of the country. Buried there are pioneers from Colorado and Idaho, veterans brought back from the Philippines, Civil War, Spanish War and World War. Each year this Chapter has memorial services for the dead who lie there.

Sioux Lookout Chapter also purchased and restored the old log cabin built in 1867. Since its restoration it has been used as a museum, being dedicated to the pioneers of this country. It is filled with relics of every description, priceless books, silver, coins, furniture and musical instruments as well as Indian relics. Has on it three bronze tablets telling of donors, gifts, etc.

In 1924 Major Isaac Sadler Chapter in Omaha erected temporary markers in Florence marking an old grist mill, a pioneer cemetery and a large cottonwood tree all left as marks of the Mormon Settlement there in 1846-1847. These have been replaced with stones on which are bronze tablets bearing historic data. That same year this Chapter also dedicated a bronze tablet on the campus of Central High School marking the site of the second territorial capitol, 1857-1867.

In 1926, Elizabeth Montague Chapter in Beatrice marked the site of the first homestead in the United States. This marker is made of stones from the old State Capitol building. It is hoped that eventually this Freeman Homestead may be made a national park. On Armistice Day of that same year Nikumi chapter in Blair dedicated a ten-ton boulder on the site of the first college in Nebraska, in the town of Fontenelle, which was chartered in 1855.

In June, 1927, on Flag Day, an imposing stone monument to mark the course of the north branch of the historic old Oregon Trail was unveiled by Platte Chapter in Columbus. The stone occupies a slightly spot near Pawnee Park and stands sixteen feet high, bearing in relief the figure of a plainsman with his rifle.

In August of 1927 Omaha Chapter dedicated a flag pole and marker on the site of Fort Atkinson an outpost established by the Government in 1819 to protect the northwest border of the country. In March of 1927 at the State Conference held in Kearney, Fort Kearney Chapter unveiled the beautiful bronze gates at the entrance to their cemetery dedicating them "to the Memory of our soldiers, land, sea and air."

In 1928 two Omaha chapters dedicated markers, one was erected by Mary Katharine Goddard Chapter and marked the site of the Cabanne Trading Company's trading post which was established between 1814 and 1822, and the other by Major Isaac Sadler Chapter on the site of the first Presbyterian mission in Nebraska. This was erected at Bellevue and was a bird bath.



That same year David Bryant Chapter in York unveiled a native boulder at the junction of the Oregon Trail and the Meridian Highway one-half mile south of York. About that time Lewis Clark Chapter in Fremont dedicated the Major Long monument at the foot of the bluffs four miles from the city. Also Crete Chapter in Crete in 1928 dedicated the bronze bell at Doane College which had been brought from Fontenelle where the first state university was located.

In 1929 Katahdin Chapter in Scottsbluff placed a marker on the site of Robideau's blacksmith shop in Robideau's Pass a short distance from the famous Scott's Bluff Spring. They also placed a marker on the spot where the Fort Laramie Treaty between the United States and Plains Indians was signed in 1851.

In 1930 Elkhorn Valley Chapter in West Point dedicated a bronze tablet marking the first home of the founder of the town, Mrs. Katherine Neligh, called the "Pioneer Mother of West Point."

In 1931 Oregon Trail Chapter in Hebron erected a marker on the site of old Fort Butler near there and Quivera Chapter in Fairbury became custodian of Quivera Park which surrounds historic Chimney Rock. The chapter has placed signs, rustic stone steps, benches and shrubbery about the site. This same year Shelton Chapter in Shelton erected a large marker to the memory of Shelton pioneers.

In 1932 Fontenelle Chapter in Plattsmouth assisted in the marking of the road leading to the new bridge over the Platte River. This road is called the Livingston Road after Captain Livingston who commanded the first Nebraska militia mustered during the Civil War.

In May 1932 Christopher Robinson Chapter in Crawford dedicated a marker on the site of Red Cloud Agency on Fort Robinson Military Reservation. This contains foundation stones from the old Agency buildings. This chapter has also placed temporary markers at the intersection of the Sidney-Deadwood Trail with Highway Number 2 at McKenzie Pass. In June of that year Katahdin Chapter in Scottsbluff placed a marker at Fort Mitchell commemorating the use of the Pony Express and one on Old Camp Bridge

built there in 1876 and used during the Black-Hills-Gold Rush. In June of 1932 Crete Chapter in Crete placed a marker on Council Oak in Seward County and a boulder with a bronze tablet imbedded in it, on the trail used by the Pawnee Indians 1879-1880.

In 1933 Nikumi Chapter in Blair unveiled the memorial placed on the site of the first school on the route of the stage line between Omaha and Decatur built in 1862. On Flag Day of that year Butler Johnson Chapter of Sutton placed a marker on the site of the Luther French dugout. Luther French was the first white settler in Sutton. Cozad Chapter in Cozad placed a marker on the 100th meridian. David Bryant Chapter in York that year placed two markers on the Oregon Trail where it passed through York. September 15, Platte Chapter in Columbus dedicated a marker placed on the site of the first Company House in the township. This housed the first store, school and living quarters of the men who settled there. On Constitution Day of 1933, Point of Rock Chapter in Alliance formally dedicated their "Old Soddie" an exact reproduction of the old sod houses so familiar in the olden days of the state. This house is being used as a museum and contains many relics gathered from the pioneers of the community. In David City on Armistice Day 1933 David City Chapter dedicated a large boulder marked with a bronze tablet on which was inscribed "To the Memory of the Pioneers of this County."

The D. A. R. Sod House Museum located in the City Park at Alliance was dedicated September 17, 1933, to the pioneers of Box Butte County, Nebraska. It was erected by W. E. Spencer and presented to the Point of Rock Chapter, D. A. R., during the time his daughter Miss Vera Spencer was Regent of the chapter. Mr. Spencer had himself lived in a sod house and got the cooperation of other pioneers to make the house a perfect example of its kind. The house contains relics of pioneer days of the locality.

In 1934 Reavis Ashley Chapter in Falls City on Flag Day dedicated a native boulder appropriately inscribed, on the Court House grounds, honoring the pioneers of Richardson County. On Armistice





SOD HOUSE AT ALLIANCE

Day, St. Leger Cowley Chapter in Lincoln dedicated a handsome marker on the Steam-Wagon Road, often known as the Nebraska City Cut-off to the Oregon Trail. Farther on in the state David Bryant Chapter in York has placed another marker on this same trail.

During the 1935 state conference held in Omaha, the three chapters there, Omaha Chapter, Major Isaac Sadler Chapter and Mary Katharine Goddard Chapter dedicated a large bronze tablet in the Union Station marking the end of the Union Pacific Railroad. This has on it a reproduction of the steam engines used in the early days.

Beautiful Mount Vernon Gardens in Omaha are as nearly as possible a reproduction of the original Mount Vernon

Gardens in Virginia. It has been laid out under the supervision of Mrs. A. C. Troup, Vice President for Nebraska, of the Mount Vernon Ladies Association and the city park commissioner. The Omaha Chapter and the Major Isaac Sadler Chapter, D. A. R., are planting each year groups of Japanese Cherry trees and other trees and placing memorials surrounding the gardens. It is one of the beauty spots of the state and visitors come from miles around to admire the gorgeous flower beds during the summer months when they are a riot of color.

Considering the youth of the organization I feel the Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska have indeed accomplished much along this one branch of their many worthwhile activities.



# Adequate National Defense

THE country in which we live is a splendid heritage handed down to us through a long line of illustrious forefathers. Established initially along the Atlantic Coast by a people seeking freedom from oppression, it was expanded by generations of hardy pioneers until it touched both oceans and included all territory between the general line of the Gulf of Mexico and Rio Grande on the south and the general line of the Great Lakes on the north. As the gradual consolidation and development of this territory progressed, intercourse with foreign nations grew; and, as stepping stones in this international commerce, our overseas possessions were added.

This great continental nation with its overseas outposts has gradually developed into a well-integrated whole with wonderful scenic beauty, tremendous national resources, prolific agriculture and teeming industry. No other nation possesses so much of the world's bounty as does our own. Many nations, some of them relatively powerful are decidedly lacking therein. The tendency of these nations is to secure, in so far as possible, that which they do not have. Almost always, history tells us, these attempts start peacefully but generally end in armed conflict.

Our nation is a very happy one. The greatest desire of our people is to enjoy to the utmost the great advantages which they possess, unhampered either by internal strife or foreign conflict. The predominant agencies of our Government are those established to deal peaceably with our internal affairs and our foreign relations. However, a number of times during our existence, we have reached the stage where these agencies were no longer able to effectively safeguard our nation. In these emergencies we have relied on the instrumentalities of our national defense which have never failed us. Each time we have emerged unconquered, have recovered from the ravages of war and have continued to develop into a greater and more prosperous nation. However, if in any of these instances we had been conquered, the loss would have been terrific; and we would not now

be the contented, happy and prosperous nation which we are.

To-day the world is torn with conflict. Although it is our fondest hope that we will never again be engaged in strife, either foreign or domestic, we can not afford to unduly expose this great nation with its tremendous resources to the whim of a foreign dictator bent on conquest or to the pressure of a people determined to improve their condition at our expense. We must continue to provide a National Defense which can not fail.

The Army and the Navy, with their air components, are the forces upon which we rely for protection against the armed aggressor. As the first line of defense we must have a Navy second to none with modern vessels adequately manned and with a ship-based air force sufficiently strong for observation purposes and to provide an irresistible Fleet Air Striking Force.

At the end of the World War our Navy was well on its way to become and remain the most formidable fighting fleet in the world. In the interest of peace we agreed to a limitation of naval armament. Not only did we scrap vessels built and building, but over a period of years since the World War we generally failed both to replace obsolete vessels and to build up to a treaty navy. It was our desire to give the world a practical example in disarmament. Appropriations for the Navy which had averaged about \$433,000,000 per year for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922, dropped materially after the signing of the Washington Naval Treaty on February 6, 1922; and from 1923 to 1935 averaged about \$331,000,000 annually.

Early in 1933 it was realized that while the United States was setting a splendid example in practical naval disarmament, the large nations of the world were not following our lead. Each was striving, as was its right, to reach its treaty limit as soon as possible. Their programs were so arranged that treaty strengths would in all probability be reached in 1936. The result was that our own Navy became dangerously weak; and grave doubts arose as

to its ability to perform its national defense missions.

To remedy this situation Congress in the Spring of 1934 passed the Vinson-Trammell Bill which authorized an orderly replacement of obsolete vessels and a building up of the Navy to treaty strength over a period of five years. Although a start on this program had been made during the fiscal years 1934 and 1935 with Public Works funds, the Navy Department Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1936 which amounted to about \$482,000,000 was the first annual departmental measure passed by Congress to implement the five-year plan. For the fiscal year 1937, the President in his annual budget message requested \$567,372,400 for the Navy. During the next three years comparable sums will be needed to secure a well-rounded modern Navy capable of accomplishing successfully any mission assigned to it.

Before June 3, 1916, no well-rounded scheme of national defense was on our statute books. Our observation of the early stages of the World War convinced us that such a measure should be enacted. This was done on June 3, 1916. Shortly thereafter we entered the World War and again experience was the teacher. As a result of these experiences, some of them bitter, the more complete National Defense Act of June 4, 1920, was passed. This act, as modified from time to time, is the foundation of our present national defense.

Thus a military establishment composed of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves was founded; and those closely related elements, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the Citizens' Military Training Camps, and the National Rifle Association were established.

The mission of the Regular Army was to garrison our overseas possessions and the more important seacoast defenses in the continental United States; to form the initial covering force behind which our nation might mobilize; and to furnish the personnel to train, equip and direct the great citizen army to be raised at the outbreak of an emergency.

The National Guard, a force pertaining directly to the various states, under the direct control of their Governors and maintained primarily to insure domestic tran-

quility, was drawn into the scheme for national defense. The potential value of such a force in case of a national emergency was realized and provision made to give it federal aid and recognition. It was planned to develop the Guard into a force which, after a short period of preparation, would be ready to effectively reenforce the Regular Army on the battle front.

The Officers' Reserve Corps was established to provide a splendid group of men who by correspondence courses and actual training could fit themselves to take their places in the Regular Army and the great citizen army to be mobilized for an emergency.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the Citizens' Military Training Camps and the National Rifle Association were provided to give a large amount of fundamental training to many young men as potential officers and noncommissioned officers for our future armies. These organizations are essential elements of our National Defense.

The history of our land forces since the World War very closely parallels that of the Navy. The National Defense Act of June 4, 1920, authorized the organization of a Regular Army of approximately 18,000 officers and 280,000 enlisted men. The other components were to be organized on a corresponding basis. Congress made almost \$486,000,000 available to the War Department for the fiscal year 1921 to implement the National Defense Act.

Scarcely had the organization of this force gotten well under way when plans to decrease it began to appear. In February 1921 the Regular Army was cut to 17,000 officers and 175,000 enlisted men and only \$355,000,000 made available for the fiscal year 1922. In the years following, successive cuts were made until the Regular Army was reduced to a strength of 12,000 officers and 118,750 enlisted men; and the other components suffered comparably. During the thirteen-year period from 1923 to 1935, for the military and departmental activities of the War Department there was available annually a meagre average of approximately \$288,000,000.

The results of this long period of enforced economy were drastic. Not only was the strength reduced far below the danger

point, but the military establishment continued to be implemented largely with weapons, armament and ammunition left over from the World War. Trucks, mostly of the World War period, were hauling our men and guns. There were no modern tanks. Airplane strength set at 1800 serviceable planes in 1926 fluctuated between 1200 and 1400. The present goal of 2320 was as far off as the most distant planet. Our whole Army was in a serious predicament.

In 1933 the nation began to realize that we were the leading proponents of disarmament in a world which some time previously had undertaken to rearm. Remedial measures were initiated in 1934 and 1935 when some Public Works Funds were made available to the War Department for military activities. Means for further progress were furnished when Congress gave approximately \$351,000,000 to the War Department for the fiscal year 1936 for military purposes; and the program will be continued with the \$375,025,510 requested from Congress for military purposes during the fiscal year 1937.

However, to effectively modernize our Army, somewhat larger amounts must be made available, not only for one year, but for a considerable period of time. The Springfield rifle must be replaced with the semi-automatic shoulder rifle. Our Field Artillery carriages must be modernized to permit greater flexibility of fire, longer range and high speed motor traction. We must have motor-propelled mechanically operated weapons such as tanks, combat cars and other types of armored vehicles capable of operating on the battlefield. Our seacoast defenses need more long-range guns and everywhere there is grave need for anti-aircraft artillery. The airplane is an indispensable member of the military team and we must have enough modern airplanes to make the General Headquarters Air Force a powerful striking arm. While the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1936 increased the enlisted

strength of the Regular Army from 118,750 to 165,000 and provided the first of four annual increments to increase the National Guard from 190,000 to 210,000, the Budget for the fiscal year 1937 provides for only 12,000 officers and 147,000 enlisted men in the Regular Army and 195,000 in the National Guard. A minimum strength of 14,000 officers and 165,000 enlisted men in the Regular Army and a National Guard of 210,000 with the other components comparably provided for, are absolutely vital. At these strengths our nation will stand twenty-one amongst the nations of the world in the actual size of the organized land forces.

Briefly then, our Army and Navy are far below the danger line in both personnel and armament. We sought disarmament when other nations were awaiting the opportunity to rearm. The vanquished in the "War to End Wars" were initiating determined plans to regain what they had lost. The victors had resolved even more decisively to hold what they had gained; and some sought to grasp even more. The latter openly prepared to use armed force; the former secretly increased their armament. Our own forces deteriorated.

The growing tension in Europe, Asia, and Africa, together with the increasing arrogance of certain dictators, brought home to our people the woeful inadequacy of our defense forces. Initial corrective steps have already been undertaken; but the programs must be carried through to fruition. Funds approximating a billion dollars annually, apportioned in fairly equal amounts to the Army and Navy, will be needed for a number of years to provide this nation with an effective modern defense. To each family in the United States this means an outlay of nine cents per day. Surely the cost of providing this splendid country with an adequate national defense is not exorbitant.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is contributed to the MAGAZINE by the Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education.

# National Defense News Notes

## NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION

The Administration's Neutrality legislation was introduced into both Houses of Congress on the opening day, January 3rd. Senator Pittman of Nevada introduced the Senate bill and Representative McReynolds, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, sponsored the House companion bill.

The bills provide regulation of the sale of munitions, including all warring countries indiscriminately; the sale of commodities which the President may consider likely to prolong or expand the war; financial transactions with warring nations such as loans or credits or sale of bonds within the United States; and the conduct of the Merchant Marine. Penalties are provided for violations.

## AGAINST THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

Three large gatherings during the holiday season had as their purpose the obstruction of appropriations for National Defense.

The *National Peace Conference* held in New York, December 16-18, composed of 29 "peace" organizations planned a campaign against army and navy appropriations, against the Tydings-McCormack sedition bill and against the R. O. T. C. through the passage of the Nye-Kvale bills, H. R. 8950 and S. 3309, which aim to withhold Federal funds from educational institutions which require courses in military training.

The *Third Congress Against War and Fascism* met in Cleveland, Ohio, with the purpose of uniting peace and radical groups in a similar program for "peace."

The *American Student Union* is the outcome of a program entered into by the National Student League and the Student League for Industrial Democracy, and in accordance with the plans of the Comintern as expressed through the American Communist Party. The purpose is to unite differing elements on some common ground so as to secure the habit of cooperation

and to gain leadership. Theirs is the same program for "peace" through the weakening of the defenses of the United States.

## SEDITION BILLS

The Tydings-McCormack bills, H. R. 5845 and S. 2253, propose to punish incitement to sedition within the army and navy. The Tydings bill has passed the Senate and is before the House.

Together with the Kramer bill, H. R. 6427, to declare it a crime to advocate the overthrow of the government by force or violence, these are called the Sedition Bills. They emanate from the findings of the special committee which investigated un-American activities and they have the support of the War and Navy Departments and of the Attorney General.

The objections of opponents that the ground is already covered by the Criminal Code of the United States and that they are attacks on the freedom of speech and of the press, are ably answered by the proponents.

In brief the Attorney General does not consider that the present destructive activity comes within the scope of the criminal code and says, "the enactment of S. 2253 would enable prosecution to be instituted."

Secretary Dern says, in reference of freedom of speech and of the press, "That guaranty does not extend to protection of him who counsels or encourages the violation of law as it exists."

Secretary Swanson says: "The proposed legislation \* \* \* does not prevent any person from advocating change in the existing laws by lawful means."

Chairman McCormack says, in reference to the communists, "I wonder if I got outside and urged a mob to burn their house if they would wait until some one actually put the torch to the house. \* \* \* If a man attempts to commit arson it is a crime. \* \* \* It is also a crime to attempt to commit robbery. \* \* \* What right have we to permit an organized minority to operate outside the law?"



## IMMIGRATION

The Dies Bill, H. R. 7120, to exclude and deport aliens who are Fascists or Communists has been reported to the House, with report No. 1023, and placed on the calendar.

The present basic Immigration Act provides for the exclusion and expulsion of aliens who are anarchists. The purpose is to amend so it will read "aliens who are anarchists, Fascists or Communists."

The bill defines the terms and provides protection "for aliens who become victims of the subtle methods by which these subversive organizations carry on their nefarious activities."

The Starnes Bill, H. R. 8616 proposes to establish an Alien Registration Board in the Department of Labor "to ascertain the status of foreign born persons in the United States \* \* \* to grant temporary permission to persons, held for deportation, to leave without expense to the United States."

H. R. 9175 introduced by Mr. Arends plans "to raise the American standard of living; to relieve unemployment; to raise additional revenue; and to provide for the registration of aliens."

The Daughters of the American Revolution at their last Congress passed a resolution favoring the registration of aliens. These bills merit study and support in so far as they may be found to meet requirements. Both bills are still in committee.

The Kerr Bill, H. R. 8163, has been reported from the Immigration Committee accompanied by a majority and a minority report.

This bill is called an administration bill because it emanates from the Department of Labor. It does not have the support of the State Department and so can not rightly be called an administration measure, the reason given for its precedence over other bills.

The 6 members of the Committee sub-

scribing to minority report have this to say regarding the bill:

"We are opposed to any such permanent substitution of an administration of . . . persons for a Government by definite law," and that under it "immigration law enforcement might . . . and would vary from unmitigated harshness to unmitigated leniency, depending on an alien baiting or alien coddling attitude.

"Government by persons," 'well, say the minority', is un-American and has always been unsatisfactory to Americans. It has always, wherever tried, led to favoritism, graft and corruption, or persistent suspicions of such. Aliens, as well as citizens, should be able to learn and to know what the law is and to be able to depend on practices, precedents and equality of treatment. Congress should retain control of our immigration and deportation policies and any really meritorious deportation hardship cases or other relief should be presented to Congress for determination in the future, as they have been in the past.

"The Kerr bill 'is essentially in the interest of and for the relief of aliens illegally and unlawfully here, and aliens who have not kept their temporary admission promises and have breached the very agreement by which they secured an easy temporary admission without even payment of head tax or being subjected to any real consular investigation or immigration' and that 'the bill boldly and audaciously raises the issue of whether one is for or against Americans and law-abiding, law-observing aliens legally and lawfully in our country.'

"The bill would decrease alien deportations and increase immigration and would substitute personal administration and personal government for definite administration by written law, definite practices and fixed precedents, and we therefore urge its defeat."



GOWN WORN BY ABIGAIL SMITH ADAMS, 1797-1801

THE very practical Mrs. Adams wears a simple dark blue crepe gown, heavily embroidered in the same color. The lace shoulder scarf is fastened with a handsome pin, the center of which contains hair, probably from the heads of Mrs. Adams' mother and father, and is entirely surrounded with pearls. Although Mrs. Adams' gown is for the afternoon tea, she carries a small fan spangled in gold.

# Nebraska State Capitol

**S**YMBOLIC of the history of the development of Nebraska is the figure of a sower high on the central tower of the new State Capitol which can be seen gleaming in the sunshine by those approaching Lincoln from any direction long before the city itself is even faintly visible.

Expressive of this symbolism is the inscription around the vestibule dome: "Behold they come as householders bringing earth's first fruits, rejoicing that the soil hath rewarded their labors with the abundance of its seasons."

Exquisitely and uniquely beautiful, dignified and imposing, perfectly fulfilling its purpose is the entire building.

The present Nebraska State Capitol was designed by the late Bertram Goodhue, and work on it was begun in 1922.

J. Morris Jones compiled the following descriptive text which was issued by the Nebraska State Capitol Commission and appeared in the "American Magazine of Art":

"Rising with simple, yet proud dignity from the level plain, the Nebraska Capitol depends upon the harmony of vertical and horizontal lines and planes, upon mass and symmetry, and upon the interplay of light and shadow, rather than upon ornamentation for its grace and beauty. Simplicity is the keynote of the structural design, which marks it as a daring and effective departure from the conventional State Capitol style. Inspired by the ancient structures of Asia, of Greece, of Egypt, of Spain, and of the southwestern American States, the architect has conceived something that is distinctly American.

"The new Capitol symbolizes the inherent power of the State of Nebraska and the purpose of its citizens. The base, in the form of a rectangle 437 feet square and two stories high, typifies the widespread, fertile Nebraska plains. The central tower, serving as the chief architectural feature of the building and rising triumphantly to a height of 400 feet, expresses the aspirations and ideals of the citizens, reaching upward to the highest and noblest in civilization. The vertical lines of the tower with its semi-classical dome harmonize with the more lofty dome formed by the skies, which seem to descend and touch the prairie land on every side. The Capitol forms a monument not only of the outdoor life of an agricultural State but also of the aspiration of a pioneer community which broke its material sods in order to sow its more splendid cultural future."

"Bearing in mind that architecture is the monumental expression of the spirit of an age, demonstrating the state of society and the advance of civilization in its many phases, the people of Nebraska, who planned for and supervised the building of the new Capitol, took Ruskin's words as their motto: 'When we build, let us think that we build forever. Let it not be for present delight, nor for present use alone, let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labor and wrought substance of them, "See! this our fathers did for us."'"

# Book Reviews

MARION E. MCCOY

**Nancy Shippen, Her Journal Book.** The International Romance of a Young Lady of Fashion of Colonial Philadelphia, with letters to her and about her. Compiled and edited by Ethel Armes. J. B. Lippincott Co. Price \$3.50.

This authentic journal kept by a young girl in Colonial Times, with the Revolutionary War as a background, makes its interesting contribution to history.

Many well known names are to be found in these pages, many families outstanding in those troublous times, and famous today. General and Mrs. Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benedict Arnold and many others.

It seems that a young girl of Nancy's social standing must be fully and completely educated at the age of fifteen, so she could be ready to charm all men. She could sing and play on the harpsichord and "guittar"; she knew some French and many English poems and essays; she could do tambour work, sewing and embroidery; and even pickling and clear starching. In one letter from Mrs. Shippen to her daughter Nancy, who is at a fashionable school for girls, she tells her that she is sending her some book muslin to work a pair of ruffles for General Washington.

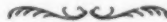
Through all these invaluable letters with their clear picture of the customs and habits of the times, there is woven a delicate thread of romance and a darker web of tragedy which holds the interest and touches the heart.

**John Jay, Defender of Liberty.** By Frank Monaghan. Bobbs Merrill. Price \$4.00. John Jay, Author of the Constitution of New York, and Governor of the State; President of the Continental Congress; Secretary of Foreign Affairs; Negotiator of the Peace of 1783 and the Jay Treaty of 1794; First Justice of the United States

John Jay, whose name in the late 18th Century American History was linked with that of Washington and Hamilton to form a trio not to be equaled in history, has at last found a biographer whose untiring industry and unflagging interest has brought to us a vital picture of those thrilling times.

Many side-lights on the political activities of the day are depicted, enlightening and interesting incidents relative to the great sectionalism that developed during the formative period immediately following the War of the Revolution. The political intrigues and cabals so peculiar to the times seemed not to touch the consciousness of John Jay. Devoted service to his Country and its ultimate welfare was his first consideration always.

Here is a biography not to be relegated to the book-shelves, but one to be read and appreciated not only by lawyers, statesmen and students of history, but by all who enjoy an authentic and unprejudiced presentation of those history-in-the-making days.



# Who, What, Where!

MRS. DORA ALEXANDER TALLEY

One of Nebraska's outstanding business women, National President of the Woodmen Circle Insurance Society for women, is a member of the Major Isaac Sadler Chapter of Omaha, Neb.

MRS. LOTTIE GOVE NORTON

Newspaper and magazine writer, is a member of Fort Kearney Chapter of Kearney, Neb.

MRS. CHATTIE COLEMAN WESTENIUS

Director of the Stromsburg bank, is a member of Elijah Gove Chapter of Stromsburg, Neb.

MRS. CORA PHEBE MULLIN

Writer of Indian Verse, is a member of Omaha Chapter, of Omaha, Neb.

MRS. LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogist, and founder of the Lue R. Spencer Traveling Library, first of the D. A. R. traveling State libraries, is a member of Sioux Lookout Chapter of North Platte, Neb.

MRS. MINNIE VIELE MILLER

President of the Miller & Viele Farm Loan Agency, and owner of the Thousand Springs Ranch in Idaho, is a member of the Spirit of Liberty Chapter, of Salt Lake City, Utah

BINA WEST MILLER

Expert financier, scientist and politician, is a member of the Ottawawa Chapter of Port Huron, Mich.

MRS. LAURA LOGAN CARTER BAUGHMAN

Parliamentarian, is a member of the Tallulah Chapter of Tallulah, La.

MRS. LORA S. LA MANCE

Ordained preacher and national organizer of the W. C. T. U., is a member of the Lake Wales Chapter, of Lake Wales, Fla.

MISS CAROLINE C. DORMON

Author and illustrator of books and articles on flowers and plants, is a member of the Pelican Chapter, of Shreveport, La.

MRS. HELEN BINNEY KITCHEL

State Representative in the Connecticut Legislature, and author of the Kitchel bill, is a member of the Putnam Hill Chapter of Greenwich, Conn.

MRS. ROBERTA CAMPBELL LAWSON

National President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is a member of the Tulsa Chapter of Tulsa, Okla.



# Teaching Citizenship in the Civilian Conservation Corps

REV. J. M. GLEASON

Chaplain, 96th Division

WE believe that American Citizenship is a thing to be highly esteemed. The privileges of American Citizenship have been purchased at great price. But because citizenship is a gift to the American born, its value is often unappreciated. Citizenship stands on a par with motherhood. It is one of the greatest responsibilities of life and yet most people come to it with little but ignorance.

How many citizens ever were interested on their own part, or had any one interested in them, to the extent of putting forth any conscious effort toward acquiring specific knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of Citizenship? It is a leap in the dark with a hasty prayer for a happy landing.

Most of the men in the Civilian Conservation Corps are either just past twenty-one years or are rapidly approaching that age. Each of these men is a potential citizen. It is because we feel a duty to our government, that we are putting forth a determined drive to teach citizenship in all of our companies.

I wish you could witness in our camps the ceremony known as "retreat," which comes about sunset or at the end of the day's work. At a given signal the 200 men of the company fall into two parallel lines and stand facing the flag pole with the flag flying at top mast. A brief inspection is made to see that *each man* is properly and neatly dressed. That his hair is cut and combed, his necktie tied, his face shaven and his shoes shined. The officer gives the command: "Attention," and the men stand respectfully while the bugler plays "to the colors" and the national emblem is lowered, neatly folded and put away for safe-keeping till morning. Frequently just before the flag is lowered, the officer in charge reads, or causes to be read, a short statement giving the significance of the flag: what it stands for, that its red is for courage, its blue for loyalty, and its white for purity. That the flag is the emblem of all

that is best in American Civilization. That it is emblematic of our American ideal, and that the man who pays respect to the flag, thereby signifies his allegiance to all that is highest and best in our American institutions.

To many enrollees, these are new conceptions. They have thought of the flag only as bunting for decoration. That each part of it has a sacred meaning had never crossed his mind. But through this daily reminder, and through these brief explanations, how quickly he responds. As he raises his eyes at sunset to watch the flag descend, a prayer goes up from his heart that he may be an American worthy to live under and to claim the protection of that emblem.

The Esther Reed Chapter and the Spokane Garry Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have provided a supply of the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship which we are placing in the hands of all the enrollees of the Fort George Wright District. In this manual of seventy-three pages, we find such headings as these:

HELP IN PREPARING FOR CITIZENSHIP: DUTIES OF A GOOD CITIZEN: A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BEGINNING OF THE UNITED STATES, WHAT THE CONSTITUTION DOES FOR THE CITIZEN.

Then we have the Preamble to the Constitution: Showing the Purpose of Government: How clearly it is stated!

"WE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN ORDER TO FORM A MORE PERFECT UNION, ESTABLISH JUSTICE, INSURE DOMESTIC TRANQUILITY, PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE, PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE, AND SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY TO OURSELVES AND OUR POSTERITY, DO ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH THIS CONSTITU-

## TION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Then the full text of the Constitution. In addition, there are many interesting facts connected with Citizenship and many helpful suggestions for the new citizen.

We shall use this D. A. R. Manual as a text in teaching Citizenship as one of the courses in our educational program in all of our camps. We believe that one great purpose of the Civilian Conservation Corps is to develop the men who come from the East and the West, from the North and the South, both native born and of foreign parentage, to the point where their understanding of our form of government, their loyalty to its ideals, and their obedience to its laws, insure that as American Citizens, going out into association with other Americans throughout our land, they act as a saving salt to preserve the nation; they act as a leaven that shall finally leaven the whole lump.

Thus we are endeavoring to make of our Civilian Conservation Corps a great University whose main business is the graduating of an annual class of Citizens who will go out to function in such a way as to receive all the rights and privileges of citizenship which are theirs, and to accept all the duties and responsibilities which are also a part of citizenship. And we believe that men so trained will have a most important influence in safeguarding and protecting the future of America.

One of the interesting and inspiring features of this work of building citizens is that we have the opportunity of working with the men when they are at the most responsive and impressionable age. We find that they are alert and eager to learn. Perhaps they previously had the notion that the government was unfriendly; that only the politician benefited; that the poor man was not given a square deal. In the Civilian Conservation Corps, they get a new angle of vision. Here they are given a chance to work at worthwhile tasks, and in

return are clothed, housed and fed. The Government is doing this for them. Their hopes revive, their heads are lifted, and, best of all, their confidence in their government is restored. To be sure, we are not counting on 100 per cent effectiveness. There are some disappointments, but to an extent which we could hardly hope for, the attitude of the men changes, and they go back home in an entirely different frame of mind.

They go back with a definite purpose to take their part in the community where they live and to exercise an influence for better government and more intelligent citizenship.

I remember one group of Jewish boys from New York who were returning after four or five months in our camps. They had met in Spokane for their religious High Holy days. Just as the meeting was about to adjourn, one of the men, who was evidently a leader, made this announcement: "When we get back to New York, we are going to organize a New York C. C. C. Club. Any of you fellows who are interested, if you give me your name and address, I'll send you a postcard and we will have a C. C. C. Club in New York." What was in his mind? What but the realization that certain ideas and conceptions that had been acquired during their stay in camp, were worth perpetuating and they would go back to their home environment to be influences for bettering conditions, for generating a more healthful attitude toward government in general and in particular toward our National Government.

Many similar specific examples come to my mind. Aside from any organized class for instruction in Citizenship, the whole plan of the Civilian Conservation Corps is, itself, a great school for the preparation of all the thousands of young men who enroll, for living up to the duties and privileges of American Citizenship.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is contributed to the MAGAZINE at the request of Mrs. William J. Ward, National Chairman, D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship.

# National Officers and Committees

## National Membership

**I**N ORDER to emphasize the seriousness of a situation that confronts all organizations such as ours—that is, the loss of members through resignations and non-payment of dues, the National, State and Chapter Membership Committees are urged to stress the reinstatement of such members before March 1, 1936.

While our loss this year is less than in recent years, yet the number dropped on July first of each year is far too great and every effort should be made to retain these members.

With this in mind we will exhibit at Continental Congress the Reinstatement Honor Roll. This roll will be composed of all chapters which reinstate before March first all members that have resigned or been dropped between January 1, 1935, and March 1, 1936. If the chapter has reinstated all such members, please send to the Registrar General before March tenth this list, giving national number and name of reinstated member. Only those chapters which have reinstated *all* such members should make this report.

Inquiries have come to us, asking how to retain the older chapter members, how to prevent lack of interest and non-attendance at meetings. Much depends upon the location and size of the chapter but usually such members are interested in the early history of the locality, and should a special committee, composed of these members, be created for the purpose of collecting historical and genealogical information, added interest in chapter life might be instilled.

Again, special genealogical committees of these members could result in the collection of unpublished material, such as Bible records, deeds and wills, the formation of family associations, all of which would be of assistance to the Genealogical Records Committee and to the general interest in chapter life. Each succeeding generation knows less of one's family history and traditions, and neglect to record the information that these older members possess will deprive succeeding generations of valuable

records—real family stories that no one else possesses. The history of a nation is just the biography of its people. No society is better equipped to collect these personal stories than is ours. We are justly proud of our gain in membership. Let us be equally proud in keeping it intact. All that is required is to make each member feel that she is a necessary part of her chapter life. How to accomplish this is a chapter responsibility.

The Consent Plan is resulting in increased interest in membership and in the correction of some errors in chapter records. Much work in the compilation of this data is avoided if the chapter year book contains the required information that has been carefully checked with the application papers on file in the chapter.

General appreciation is expressed by those who believe, as do we, that in no better way can we foster patriotism and the appreciation of the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship than by the knowledge that our eligibility research requires of the sacrifices and achievements of our very own, the patriots and founders of our nation.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER,  
*National Chairman.*

## Historical Research

**I**N ORDER to clarify the confusion of long standing in regard to what documents may correctly be classified as belonging to the Historical Research Committee and what to the Genealogical Records Committee, it is a satisfaction to be able to say that such a classification has been made by competent professionals and the decision accepted by the President General and the national chairmen of the two committees. This will be welcome news, I am sure.

The classification now stands thus:

That material which throws light upon the political, economic, intellectual, cultural and geographic development of a people is historical.

That material which throws light upon family relationships is genealogical.

The former includes such material as: old letters and journals, old newspapers and broadsides; theater, concert and lecture programs; narratives and biographies; minutes of meetings; charters; reports; pamphlets; land grants and other such material bearing upon development.

The latter includes: Bible and cemetery records; wills and deeds; church records, such as baptismal, marriage and death records; census reports and such material bearing upon family relationships.

Since records of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers are reported to the Historian General, original military commissions and warrants are wanted there for the collection.

Pursuant to the resolution of the National Board at its October meeting, the gathering of original documents and papers as mentioned above under historical research material is urged.

It is our hope that some day our Society may regard with justified pride its own great collection of source material. Please help!

MARY A. GOODHUE,  
*National Chairman.*

### Americanism

**I**N THESE days of troubled thinking and false teaching the work assigned to the Americanism Committee becomes tremendously important, and it is a sad comment on our faithfulness to the task that today so many are being misled on vital things through the use of our mails and the teaching in so many of our schools.

What can we do to stem the tide which so threatens our most cherished possessions, the home, the school, the Church and the State?

In the first place, we cannot expect high ideals of Americanism from children, citizens of this country by right of birth, who are reared in homes of alien parents. This is our greatest task, to see to it that no alien home can persist in America. Kindly

effort and a sympathetic understanding will swing wide the doors of these untaught dwellers in our midst, and they may become a new people. Do this, and you have destroyed the most fertile field which the destructionists of these days have cultivated so successfully.

Our Southwest District has a large Mexican population and, in spite of restricted immigration laws, their number is being constantly augmented by those who evade the law. We find these people very susceptible to our work with them in many ways. We hope that the day will soon come when not one of these people will be untouched by American ideals and American principles. We can meet today's danger only by a courageous attack on today's menace—our alien population.

In the second place, if America persists as God's chosen country, if we hold our rightful place in the world's great family of nations, we must see to it that our children are rightly led and taught. This is a task which calls for all of the courage and the tact which we possess—to insist that no text book which tends to ridicule or to destroy our heritage shall be used in our schools; that no teacher be allowed to teach who refuses to take the oath of allegiance or teaches any subversive doctrine. All of this is our negative task, but we do not build by negations, we simply clear the ground into which must be sown abundantly the fine seed of loyalty, faith, courage, service, a recognition of individual duty to the common good, and, above all, the great fundamentals of American life as they are laid down for us in our great bible of political and social and religious freedom—the Constitution of the United States of America.

As daughters of the makers of this immortal document, let us be dauntless in its defense, and as members of the Americanism Committee, let us be constructive builders for the great future which belongs, so full of abounding riches, to our children and our God.

MAUDE WAITE MARSHALL,  
*Vice-Chairman.*

## Approved Schools

THE Crossnore School in Crossnore, North Carolina, was founded by Doctor and Mrs. Sloop in 1917 with one small building, sixty students and two teachers. Now there are twenty-four buildings, 850 students and twenty-five teachers. To quote from a School folder, "Crossnore School, Inc., is a Mission work built around a State School and cooperating with that State School. As a public school we are, of course, entitled to our proportionate share of the tax money set aside for education. This is prorated according to the number of pupils. This law works a hardship on a sparsely settled section and that is why the public school at Crossnore, which bears the name of ALTAMONT CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOL and serves all the children in Altamont township, needed to have its funds supplemented. It was to supplement these and give the children of this isolated and sparsely settled Township a first-class Elementary and High School education that the organization called Crossnore School, Inc., was first founded." In addition to the academic work, vocations are taught and the products are sold for the benefit of the students and the school. Crossnore recently lost its Weaving Department by fire but is courageously rebuilding. The School's greatest need is money for the new weaving department and for scholarships.

The Hillside School in Marlborough, Massachusetts, is a School "dedicated to the belief that every boy has as his God given right a real home, and real home training in it." It was founded in 1901 by Miss Charlotte Drinkwater in her own home, for boys whose parents could not care for them. When she was no longer able to carry on this work she appealed to a group of people in Massachusetts and Hillside School was incorporated. There are seventy-five boys in the School this year who are receiving not only academic training in the 1st to 8th grades, but also training in farming and domestic arts. The boys' splendid creed is as follows: "I believe in Hillside and what it represents; loyalty, honesty, responsibility, courtesy, and fair play. I shall always endeavor to

be a gentleman, having faith in God and my fellowmen, never doing anything that will cast a blemish on my country, my school or myself." Hillside's greatest need is for money to meet the expenses for these boys from broken homes whose parents cannot pay the full amount necessary.

KATHARINE MATTHIES,  
*National Chairman.*

## Better Films

A PHASE of the motion picture art which has seen extraordinary development in the last few years is the short subject. Time was when it was an almost negligible part of the screen program. Except for the antics of "Our Gang" or an occasional custard pie thriller, the more experienced movie-goers dismissed it with an indifferent shrug as a monotonous interlude which must inevitably be endured as a preliminary to the feature picture. Now, suddenly, shorts loom up as an important feature of film entertainment.

It is hard to name a single factor which is responsible for the change, but it is partly due to the increased attention given to short subjects by many national previewing groups which are beginning to demand as high a standard for these few minutes productions as for a full length feature film.

The wide variety in type of Shorts makes it possible for an exhibitor by careful selection to make up a well-rounded program to supplement his feature, and many feel that this will in itself solve the problem of the "Double Feature."

About 2500 entertainment shorts are being manufactured each year by the major producers and smaller independent companies, covering a wide variety of subjects, touching upon almost every phase of art and science, current news, travel and music, as well as comedy shorts of the better sort. In addition a vast number of so-called educational shorts is being made by the various Government Departments, by various industries, and by social organizations, and other groups. Educational Screen has published a book entitled "1000 and One," which lists many of these edu-



cational shorts. It is interesting to note the diversity of subjects treated, such as the making of beet sugar in the United States, the planting and harvesting of coffee in Brazil; the methods used by the Dept. of Agriculture in dealing with the European corn borer; the lives and careers of famous Statesmen; child life in Japan, in Spain, and other distant parts of the world. The Travelogues will take you to the Sahara, to Zambezi, to Damascus, to Afghanistan, and to many other out-of-the-way spots; they will portray tapestry making in Belgium, tourist life in Finland, winter sports in Canada, the National Parks of the United States, and many other interesting subjects.

An interesting experiment has been made during the last two years by Electrical Research Products Inc., in the filming of Musical Moods. These deal with interesting and scenically beautiful parts of the world, set to music of appropriate character, the composition of a master, played by a symphony orchestra.

In the entertainment short the popularity of some of the characters is perennial. Mickey Mouse and Popeye the Sailor are as well known in the uttermost parts of the earth as is Shirley Temple.

As yet the short Motion Picture has achieved no such place on the screen as has the short story in literature or the one-act play in drama, but by careful selection and proper handling there is no reason why it should not. It seems to us that the short is worthy of study, preview, and reporting, and that Better Films Groups may well give it more attention and consideration.

HENRIETTA S. MCINTIRE.

*National Chairman.*

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid in selecting your motion picture entertainment.

A.—Adults      Y.—Youth      C.—Children

#### **WE'RE ONLY HUMAN (RKO).**

Preston Foster, Jane Wyatt, James Gleason.

A policeman overcomes his fear and in so doing wins the love of a girl reporter. There is a great deal of shooting in this picture, but quite different from the current trend of G-Men pictures. A.

#### **LAST OF THE PAGANS (M-G-M).**

Mala, Lotus Long.

Mala and Lotus, the stars featured in "Es-kimo," are here shown in a novelty. Fine photography and beautiful scenery add to this picture which shows the raiding of white labor exploiters in the phosphate mines of a South Sea Island. A.

#### **BAR 20 RIDES AGAIN (Paramount).**

William Boyd, Jimmy Ellison.

Wonderful horsemanship, good comradeship, and beautiful western scenery make this an unusually good "western." Hopalong Cassidy, the well-known hero, saves a friend's ranch from a band of rustlers. Family.

#### **ANOTHER FACE (RKO).**

Wallace Ford, Brian Donlevy, Phyllis Brooks.

A gangster whose broken nose is changed by plastic surgery, poses as a millionaire's son and finally becomes a movie star. There are many funny situations and thrilling episodes in this picture. A. Y.

#### **KISS ME GOODBYE (Celebrity).**

Arthur Riscoe, Nauntun Wayne, Magda Schneider.

This musical comedy with its settings in Vienna is the story of two men who love the same girl. One thinking she would be a great singer, the other a great dancer. In the end they both leave Vienna and the girl. Light entertainment. A. Y.

#### **KIND LADY (M-G-M).**

Aline MacMahon, Basil Rathbone, Mary Carlisle.

The story of a kind lady who befriends a needy stranger. He turns out to be a crook and tries to steal all she owns. He brings in assistant crooks to help him in his plots but in the end her relatives rescue her. Excellent photography. A.

#### **WHIPSAW (M-G-M).**

Myrna Loy, Spencer Tracy.

Miss Loy belongs to one of the two bands of crooks who are after the Kerloff pearls. By a false arrest Tracy, a G-Man, is thrown in with Miss Loy and they fly and ride about the country until the pearls are finally recovered. Miss Loy decides to give up her life with the gang and marry Tracy. A. Y.

#### **MOONLIGHT ON THE PRAIRIE (Warner).**

Dick Foran, Sheila Manners.

A well directed western with beautiful scenery, excellent wild animal photography, good riding and singing. The story tells how the hero is

mistaken for a murderer but proves his innocence and helps a widow and her son when she faces the danger of losing her ranch. A. Y. C.

### **THE BRIDE COMES HOME** (Paramount).

Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray.

Jack Bristow decides to publish a Magazine and appoints his bodyguard, Gus Anderson, as editor, and an old play-day pal, Jeannette, as secretary. Gus and Jeannette fall in love and rush off on an elopement. It is very entertaining. A. Y.

### **MILLIONS IN THE AIR** (Paramount).

Jean Howard, Wendy Barrie.

A light musical of Major Bowes Amateur Hour. A romance built around the daughter of a soap manufacturer and an employee of an ice cream company who meet at the broadcasting station. Good entertainment. A. Y.

### **IF I COULD ONLY COOK** (Columbia).

Herbert Marshall, Jean Arthur.

A very bright and amusing comedy. The picture takes place during the depression and deals with a rich man and a very pretty but poor girl. How they become servants and fall in love with each other is very funny. A. Y.

### **FANG AND CLAW** (RKO).

Frank Buck and native assistants.

A vivid and interesting picture of Frank Buck's latest expedition to the Asiatic jungle. Mr. Buck describes in detail the methods planned to capture the wonderful pictures of the animals, among which are pythons, rhinos, monkeys, alligators and a bird of paradise. Excellent entertainment for the family.

### **SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE** (RKO).

Gene Raymond, Margaret Callahan.

A young novelist, to win a wager, goes to the deserted Baldpate Inn for twenty-four hours to write a novel. The photography is beautiful and the acting of a competent cast adds greatly to the fine plot. A. Y.

### **ROSE MARIE** (M-G-M).

Jeannette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy.

Here is an outstanding musical production made from the stage success. There are some beautiful scenes made against the background of the High Sierra Mountain country, as it unfolds the romance of an opera singer who, tiring of the world's acclaim, goes into the northwest to find romance and love with a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Among the songs are "Rose Marie," "Indian Love Call," also arias from "Romeo and Juliet" and "La Tosca." Excellent entertainment. A. Y.

### **RIFF RAFF** (M-G-M).

Jean Harlow, Spencer Tracy, Una Merkel.

This is a fast moving picture of a couple of "lugs." Even though they are tough they are also human. A water front story of water front people. A. Y.

### **ROSE OF THE RANCHO** (Paramount).

Gladys Swarthout, John Boles, H. B. Warner.

A musical romance, the California of 1852 as its setting and the lawlessness of land grabbers as its theme. Miss Swarthout is charming as the daughter of a Spanish aristocrat who leads the band of Vigilantes. Her voice is exceptionally fine. Well produced with fine acting and excellent photography. Good family picture.

### **COLLEGIATE** (Paramount).

Jack Oakie, Joe Penner, Frances Langford.

Jack Oakie inherits a "School for Girls," which he decides to make over into a "Charm School," where the girls are taught singing, dancing, and the art of make-up and wearing clothes. Light entertainment. A. Y.

### **SYLVIA SCARLETT** (RKO).

Katherine Hepburn, Cary Grant.

A poor vehicle for Katharine Hepburn when she has to masquerade as a boy to help her father escape the poverty and rascality he has brought her. The story is marred by a rather confused plot and is only saved by the good acting of Miss Hepburn. A.

### **WHISPERING SMITH** (20th Century-Fox).

George O'Brien, Irene Ware, Kenneth Thomson.

Becoming bored with his job in a great railroad system, O'Brien as Harrington Jr., sets out for himself. He gets a job on a small railroad owned by a girl, things begin to happen and in the end the young man wins himself a big job on the transcontinental system. A. Y.

### **CAPTAIN BLOOD** (First National).

Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Basil Rathbone.

During the turbulent days of revolt against James II of England, a young doctor, who having suffered unbearable injustice becomes a pirate, leading his band in the Caribbean Sea. The battle scenes and the trial of the conspirators are outstanding. This historic romance is one of the exceptional pictures of the year. A. Y.

## **Shorts**

### **LITTLE DUTCH PLATE** (Vitaphone).

Romance of a little girl on the plate and a salt shaker. Musically good and charming in detail. Family and children.

**MUSIC LAND** (Walt Disney, Silly Symphony, United Artists).

The bridge of harmony finally unites the Land of Symphony with the Isle of Jazz. The production is exquisite in idea and execution. Family and children.

**OLD PLANTATION** (Happy Harmony Cartoon, M-G-M).

The story is built around the characters in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" with accompanying songs by Stephen Foster. Family.

**ON ICE** (Walt Disney, Mickey Mouse, United Artists).

Mickey, Minnie, Donald Duck, and Pluto have a jousous adventure skating. Lovely in color and particularly amusing. Family and children.

**BLUE GRASS BUGLE** (RKO).

Very interesting pictures of stock farms and training of horses. Family.

**HOOKED LIGHTNING** (Paramount).

Splendid pictures of different types of fishing. Good explanatory comments. Excellent family.

**JUMP HORSE JUMP** (Columbia).

Steeple chases illustrated. Fine photography. Very interesting. Family and children.

**PLAYGROUNDS** (Vitaphone).

Famous American playgrounds such as Palm Springs, California; Lake Placid, New York; Pinchurst, N. C., etc. Interesting for the family.

**SPAIN'S ROMANTIC ISLE** (RKO).

Delightful travelogue of Majorca. Family.

**COLLEGE CAPERS** (Fox).

College story introduces entertainers: Dawn O'Day, the Shea Sisters and the Cabin Kids. Entertaining for the family.

## Conservation and Thrift

**B**Y THIS time it is hoped that every chapter in our Society has adopted a "Florence Becker Boy or Girl," in honor of our sympathetic President General, as well as to aid and guide those youths out of school and out of employment that do not know which way to turn to earn a livelihood. To show an interest in their welfare morally, mentally and spiritually may be the turning point in their lives, for good or evil. It is to them we look for our future citizens. If we save the youths we save the Nation. Mrs. W. P. H. McFaddin, our Vice President General from Texas,

has generously offered a prize of \$25.00 to the state having the most chapters adopting one or more of these children. This to be used for conservation work. I am proud that my own chapter has adopted four of them.

Human conservation comes first but we must not forget the conservation of nature's handiwork. The Dutch elm disease is killing our beautiful elm trees. This disease is mostly confined to Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, though it has been detected as far west as Ohio. The affected trees must be cut down to save those around them. 600,000 have been destroyed and 1,000,000 more must be destroyed this winter. There will be no funds available to do this work after June 30, 1936. \$3,000,000 more is needed to save America's elms. Will you write to your Congressman to use his influence for an Appropriation for continued action against this Dutch elm disease before it is too late? Besides this it will furnish employment to many needy men. May every Daughter assist in this grave crisis of our trees!

MARY TENEYCK TURNER,  
National Chairman.

## Correct Use of the Flag

**I** FEEL that the existence of our present ably-compiled National Flag Code cannot be too frequently mentioned, not that it is new nor that it has the weight of official sanction by Congress, but because it presents in concise form all the essential things that the American citizen, school-child or adult, should know about displaying, saluting, and generally respecting the Flag.

It was compiled because civic organizations everywhere felt the need of it. Nothing of the sort had been done before. A collection of flag rules was vaguely in existence; but they needed clarifying, articulating, systematizing. That was the work of the National Flag Conference, and a work that cannot be over-valued. The business of compiling the material in its present form extended through the years 1923 and 1924. Representatives of scores of civic organizations met in Washington. The

fruit of their labor is the Code, so simple that the veriest school-boy can understand and follow it, and yet so complete that it covers nearly every conceivable point of usage.

Comparatively few teachers seem to be aware of the existence of the National Flag Code; yet it has been compiled for more than a decade and is available in quantities (printed in small, clear type and arranged in folder form) from half a dozen places. Not only should it find a place in every school child's notebook and on the wall of every schoolroom, but it would be a highly suitable and profitable study for any club, patriotic or otherwise.

The Code is a conservative, well-phrased set of instructions. It emphasizes the honor and respect due the Flag, and it tells exactly how and when to show that respect. It purports to give only fundamental rules, and it does so admirably. It is brief; it is lucid; it is inclusive—and yet very few people know of its existence.

Since February is a month in which the Flag is frequently displayed, perhaps more than in any other month save July, it has seemed fitting to call attention now to the National Flag Code. People everywhere are slowly learning correct methods of Flag display on national holidays, still no one can deny the obvious fact that hundreds of merchants and homeowners do display and use the Flag incorrectly, not through conscious irreverence, simply through lack of knowledge.

Let me again emphasize the point of this article: *the United States does have a National Flag Code, available free of charge to anyone who wishes to study and know it.* And what could be a better subject for study? After all, the whole story of America centers about her Flag.

MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMON,  
*National Chairman.*

## Radio

The following programs have been reported for February:

*Minnesota*—Mrs. Albert T. Stearns, State Chairman, Thursdays at 1:30 P.M. over K.S.T.P. The subjects are: February 6, "Abraham Lincoln"; February 13, "Andrew Jackson"; February 20, "U. S. Grant"; February 27, "R. B. Hayes."

(Should the station find it necessary at any time to change the day or hour of broadcast, such change will be announced.)

*Nebraska*—Mrs. Thomas A. Lewis, State Chairman, alternate Tuesdays at 3:45 P.M. over W.O.W. Special programs will be given by Omaha Chapter Wednesdays at 4:00 P.M. over K.O.I.L.

*Ohio*—Mrs. Myers Y. Cooper, State Chairman, fourth Friday at 4:45 P.M. over W.L.W.; second Monday at 2:15 P.M. over W.L.A.I.; Thursdays at 2:30 P.M. over W.G.A.R.

*Illinois*—Mrs. Charles E. Shearman, State Chairman, alternate Tuesdays at 4:30 P.M. over W.B.B.

*Indiana*—Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, Mrs. Maynard L. Kurtz, Chapter Chairman, February 7 at 2:00 P.M. over W.O.W.O., "Human Conservation" by Mr. James Fleming, U. S. District Attorney.

MABEL G. DAUGHERTY,  
*National Chairman.*

## Sons and Daughters of the U.S.A.

AS THE work of this Committee progresses, many requests have come asking that more details be given about the clubs and membership in them.

These clubs are sponsored solely by our National Society in an effort to train the youth of our land to have a better understanding of our Constitution, more knowledge of the foundations on which this Nation was built, a greater love of Country and its Government and a deeper respect for the Stars and Stripes. If these truths could only be instilled into the hearts and minds of the youth of today, we would be enlisting the future protectors of our Nation, by training them to become intelligent, honorable, patriotic and useful citizens, and, by so doing, we would be fulfilling the mission of the Sons and Daughters of the United States of America.

It must be stressed that all children are eligible to membership and let us gather them regardless of race or creed. All too often we get the idea that these clubs are just for our foreign-born children, or the children of foreign-born parents. We must realize, however, that in many parts of our land there is not the foreign element and the young people there need patriotic training the same as elsewhere. There are literally millions of our youth who could be enrolled, if we had the interested leaders who could see the vision of this wonderful

opportunity that is given us to block the corrupting element that is working among our youth.

Just the other day your Chairman received a letter from a high-school girl, in which she said that she hated her country, and what did we mean by trying to have her love it. Was she to show her love by going out into the back yard and kissing the ground. So we feel that the clubs are especially needed in both the City and Rural Schools, Public and Parochial, and believe that their formation there is most important. Get in touch with the City and County Superintendents and explain the work to them; you will be pleased to find how interested they often are.

Think what it would mean to the future of our Nation if every Chapter, no matter how small, would organize at least one club. We will certainly counteract the harm being done by the million youths in our country who, according to the press, pledge their allegiance to the red flag each day. We could even have a million and more youths pledging their allegiance to the Stars and Stripes through the Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A. clubs. Is this not a challenge to you as Daughters to sponsor what we believe to be the greatest "Extension" work of the D. A. R. at this time and should we not have reason to be deeply thankful that we have the privilege and the honor in giving to our Country the best we are and the best that we can do. Let us go out and start clubs so that our land will be covered with a network of Sons and Daughters of the United States of America.

Vermont and Oklahoma may be added to the States that now have clubs, as the work has been started by them. This leaves seven States that have not organized any clubs as yet. Is your State one of these seven?

In closing, let me tell you an incident sent me by the State Chairman of Connecticut.

"At a meeting of a big boy's club in New Haven, the Speaker came but not the Leader, so as time went on the Speaker felt he must start, so asked if any boy there could conduct the meeting. A boy about twelve raised his hand and was asked to take his place on the platform, which he did. He opened the meeting and carried it on, introducing the Speaker, etc., much to the delight of the Speaker, who was very curious as to how he knew how to do all this. After the meeting he called the boy aside and said, 'Son, how did you learn to conduct a meeting as nicely as you have?' and the boy said, 'I'm President of a Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A. club.'"

BEATRICE T. L. WISNER,  
*National Chairman.*

### D. A. R. Magazine

THE Magazine is your Magazine. It is only with your help that we can make it what you want.

Will every reader send in a post card or letter, telling us what she likes best in this Magazine?

One State is working on a plan to have 1000 new subscribers by April. May we hear from other States?

Did you notice the attention the Montana Daughters gave to the Magazine in January?

All material for the Magazine must be typed and sent to the office by the first of the preceding month.

State Conference Reports must be in the Magazine office not later than two weeks after the meeting. On direction of the President General no reports can be accepted after this date.

D. PURYEAR,  
*National Chairman.*





## Questions and Answers

*Question.* You have asked for suggestions for improvement of the MAGAZINE. I would like to ask why the MAGAZINE can not be printed on dull rather than glossy paper, which is hard to read and which reflects a glare that is trying to the eyes.

*Answer.* The suggestion is a good one, but difficult to accomplish without greatly increasing the cost of publication.

Our MAGAZINE prints many pictures. To have these satisfactory and clearcut a somewhat glossy paper is needed. To comply with your suggestion two kinds of paper would be necessary, sheets of dull finish for the printing, and of glossy finish for the pictures, a process involving a greatly increased cost in printing, arranging, and binding of the MAGAZINE.

You will note that most magazines of moderate price, with good pictures, have smooth glossy paper and that magazines without pictures usually have the dull paper which you desire. A few of high price use dull pages for printing and extra glossy sheets inserted especially for pictures. We regret that the added cost does not permit us to comply with your suggestion.

*Question.* Can you tell us from what Revolutionary ancestor the greatest number of members have joined our Society?

*Answer.* The office of the Registrar General states that two hundred and twenty (220) members of the Daughters of the American Revolution have established their line through descent from John Hart, signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. It is believed that this is the greatest number from any one ancestor.

Hart was born in Hopewell, New Jersey, and died there during the Revolution in 1780. Members have joined the Society through descent from eight of John Hart's children.

In compiling material for a National Guide Book the Government recently sent one of its investigators to our National Headquarters to secure a complete list, together with history and location, of all Inns, Forts or other buildings owned by our chapters throughout the country. Unfortunately, we did not have a recent list. A few years ago the MAGAZINE printed a series of pictures and brief articles upon Chapter Houses.

A complete record of all properties owned either by chapters or State Societies, with history, location, including the number of the state and national highway by which they may be reached, should be on file at our Headquarters.

The MAGAZINE suggests that every State Regent see that such a record, together with photographs, be sent from her own state. From this material, an accurate file can be prepared and from time to time the MAGAZINE will print pictures and brief accounts of interesting buildings, not heretofore described in the MAGAZINE.

The following members have sent in the number of their established lines of descent from Revolutionary soldiers:

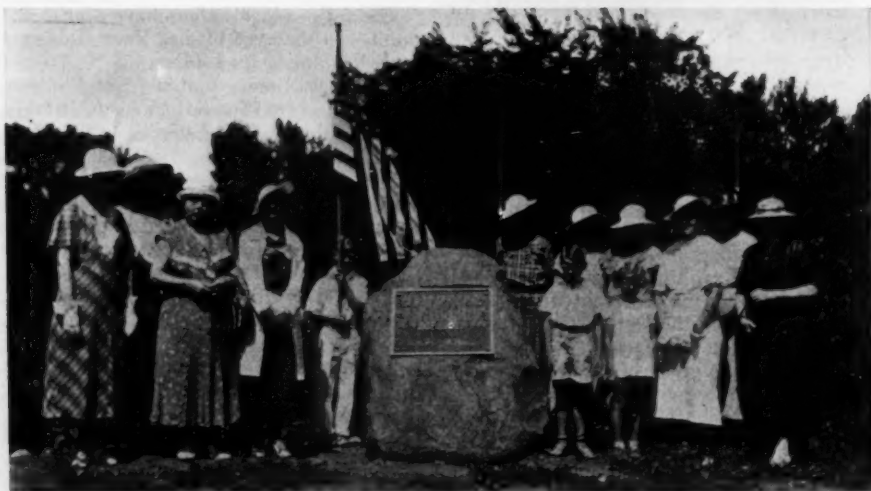
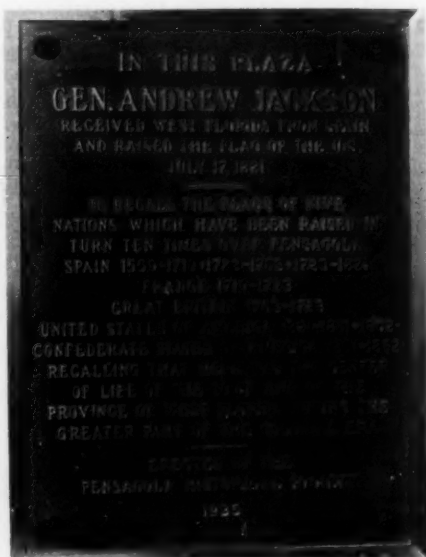
Mrs. William Wallace McPherson, Dewalt Mechlin Chapter, Chicago, Illinois, 22; Mrs. Henry A. Webster, State Treasurer of Massachusetts, Betsy Ross Chapter, 16.

Mrs. Fred W. Courser, Mercy Hathaway White Chapter, Bradford, New Hampshire, writes that she has 19 proved lines and that her daughters have in addition to these 19 lines, 11 proved lines on their father's side, making 30 in all for her daughters, Mrs. Benjamin Healds, Mrs. William Murray, and Miss Sarah Courser. So far as we know, this is the greatest number of lines of any one person.

Mrs. Frank McCullough, listed in January, writes that two of the ancestors listed for herself and her mother are women, Margaret Smith Reynolds and Mary Reynolds Clark.

## Chapter Work Told Pictorially

WHEN THE FLORIDA STATE CONFERENCE, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, CONVENED IN PENSACOLA, MARCH 26, 1935, THE ANDREW JACKSON MEMORIAL TABLET, COMMEMORATIVE OF THE ANNEXATION OF FLORIDA TO THE UNITED STATES, WAS UNVEILED, MARCH 27, BY THE PENSACOLA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.



THE SITE OF THE JUNCTION OF TWO OLD TRAILS—THE "JIMTOWN" TRAIL, FIRST MAIL ROUTE OF THE JAMES RIVER VALLEY, AND THE FORT THOMPSON TRAIL, MUCH USED IN THE BLACK HILLS GOLD RUSH. CLOSE TO THIS JUNCTION WAS FIRESTEEL, THE PIONEER SETTLEMENT AND TRADING POST, 1874 TO 1880. ABOUT 50 RODS NORTH, CLOSE TO THE "JIMTOWN" TRAIL, IS THE SITE OF THE FIRST FRAME HOUSE IN DAVISON COUNTY, BUILT IN 1873. THIS WAS THE HOME OF H. C. GREENE AND WAS ALSO THE FIRESTEEL POST OFFICE AND POPULAR PIONEER MEETING PLACE. THIS TABLET PLACED BY THE NANCY PEABODY CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, SOUTH DAKOTA.



RED BANK CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R., PITMAN, NEW JERSEY, DEDICATES A MARKER OF THE GRAVE OF CAPT. WILLIAM SMITH AT TUCKAHOE, NEW JERSEY.

Rev. W. Burley	Mrs. Richman Chaplain Red Bank Chapter	Rev. A. Ewan Tuckahoe	Mrs. Sheppard Regent, Cape May Patriots Chapter	Mrs. Blake Regent Lafayette Chapter
Scout Hawkins	Mrs. Dare Chapter Historian	Miss Mabel Clay N. J. State Regent	Mrs. Johnson N. J. State Historian	Mrs. Lupton Regent, Red Bank Chapter
				Scout Hensel



ST. LEGER COWLEY CHAPTER, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, DEDICATED A MARKER LOCATED EIGHT MILES SOUTH OF LINCOLN ON THE SITE OF THE OLD NEBRASKA CITY CUT-OFF TO THE OREGON TRAIL.



CAVENDISH CHAPTER, VERMONT, ON OCT. 1ST DEDICATED AND PRESENTED TO THE TOWN OF CAVENDISH, A BRONZE TABLET, GIVEN BY THE LATE MRS. FLORENCE HAVEN, CHARTER MEMBER, IN MEMORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS OF THE TOWN. THE VILLAGE TEACHERS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN AND OVER 200 GUESTS WERE PRESENT.



CHIEF WHATCOM CHAPTER, D. A. R., OF BLAINE, WASHINGTON, HAVE RECENTLY PLACED A BRONZE DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN THE STATE PARK AT BLAINE, WASH. THIS PARK IS ON THE BORDER BETWEEN CANADA AND UNITED STATES, AND HERE IS ALSO THE PEACE PORTAL GIVEN BY SAMUEL HILL TO COMMEMORATE ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE BETWEEN THESE COUNTRIES.



MEMBERS OF BETSY ROSS CHAPTER, D. A. R., OF LAWRENCE, MASS., AND DESCENDANTS OF CAPT. EDWARD HARMON, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, GATHERED AT THE GRAVE OF CAPTAIN HARMON IN A SMALL FARM CEMETERY AT WATERBORO, MAINE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEDICATING A MARKER PLACED AT THE GRAVE OF CAPTAIN HARMON ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1935.

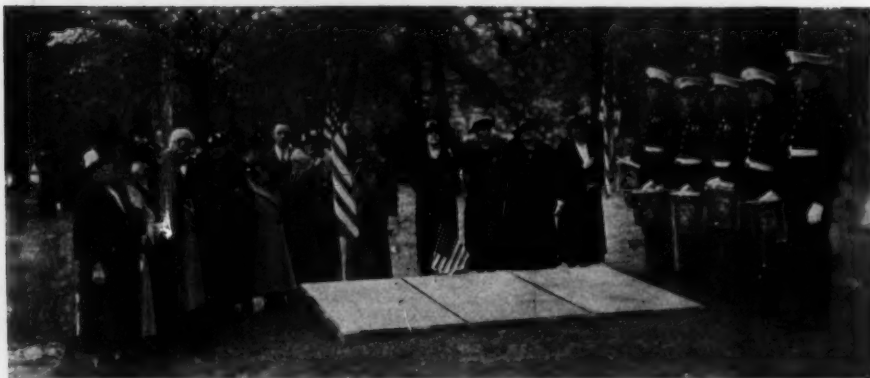


WALTER BURDICK CHAPTER, MARSHALL, ILL., HELPED CELEBRATE CITY'S CENTENNIAL BY ERECTING A MARKER. FRONT ROW NEXT TO MARKER: MRS. WM. E. WALSH, REGENT, AND MRS. N. T. BOOTH, CHARTER MEMBER, WHO UNVEILED MARKER AT CEREMONY.





YAMHILL CHAPTER, MC MINNVILLE, OREGON, AS PART OF THEIR YEARLY HISTORICAL PROGRAM PLACED A MARKER ON A KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE IN THE CITY PARK. THIS TREE WAS GROWN FROM A BEAN BROUGHT TO OREGON FROM MT. VERNON, THE HOME OF WASHINGTON, BY COL. J. C. COOPER, IN 1901. COL. COOPER LATER PRESENTED THE TREE TO YAMHILL CHAPTER. THE ORIGINAL TREE WAS PLANTED AT MT. VERNON IN 1824 BY GENERAL LAFAYETTE.



DEDICATION OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER'S MARKER TO DAVID BURNS BY MARCIA BURNS CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 9, 1935. THE REGENT, MISS S. HELEN FIELDS, WAS ASSISTED BY THE STATE REGENT, MRS. GEO. MADDEN CRIMES; THE STATE HISTORIAN, MRS. SAMUEL H. MC CRORY; CHAPLAIN, MISS ETHEL MARTIN, AND COLOR BEARERS, MISS FLORA SHINN AND MRS. T. BROOKS MC BRIDE, MARCIA BURNS CHAPTER. DR. LUTHER W. WARING, CHAPLAIN OF THE D. C. SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, MADE THE CLOSING PRAYER AND PRONOUNCED THE BENEDICTION. THE "SALUTE OF TAPS" BY FIVE MEMBERS OF THE U. S. MARINE DRUM CORPS WAS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DRUM CORPORAL JAMES E. WYDICK. DAVID BURNS WAS A SECOND LIEUTENANT, UPPER BATTALION OF MILITIA, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND, UNDER COMMISSION OF MAY 1, 1778.



THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF SKA-HASE-GA-O CHAPTER, LIMA, N. Y., HELD THE 13TH DAY OF JUNE, 1935, WAS IN THE FORM OF A PILGRIMAGE OVER THE ROUTE OF THE SULLIVAN CAMPAIGN IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY. DAUGHTERS AT THE MARKER OF THE GROVELAND AMBUSCADE.



FRANCIS VIGO CHAPTER, D. A. R., VINCENNES, INDIANA, WAS PRESENTED A DEED GIVING A CLEAR TITLE TO THE HISTORIC HARRISON MANSION, THE HOME OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, FIRST GOVERNOR OF INDIANA, AND NINTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.



THE FIRST PLACE SELECTED TO BE MARKED BY THE COLONEL JOHN BANISTER CHAPTER, D. A. R., PETERSBURG, VA., IS THE FAMOUS OLD BOX HEDGE ON OAK HILL. THIS WAS CHOSEN BY MRS. WRIGHT CLARKSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS COMMITTEE.



LYMAN HALL CHAPTER, WAYCROSS, GEORGIA, MRS. J. I. BROGDON, REGENT, ON NOVEMBER 15, 1935, MARKED THE SITE OF THE LAST INDIAN MASSACRE IN GEORGIA. THE MASSACRE WAS OF SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE WILDES FAMILY AND ONE WILKERSON GIRL. THE CEREMONY WAS ATTENDED BY MANY DESCENDANTS OF THE WILDES FAMILY.

THE HISTORY OF DECEPTION PASS, NAMED BY CAPT. GEORGE VANCOUVER IN 1792, IS COMMEMORATED BY A MARKER DEDICATED BY ANN WASHINGTON CHAPTER, MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON STATE.



KATHERINE GAYLORD CHAPTER, BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT, MRS. EDWARD INGRAHAM, REGENT, UNVEILED A BRONZE TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF AMOS BRONSON ALCOTT AND LOUISA MAY ALCOTT ON OCTOBER 11TH. THE TABLET WAS SET IN A BOULDER WHICH CAME FROM THE ALCOTT FARM IN WOLCOTT.



A MARKER WAS UNVEILED AT THE TOMB OF JANE KNOX POLK IN HISTORIC GREENWOOD CEMETERY, OF COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, ON JUNE 14, BY TENASSEE CHAPTER, MISS MARY CARPENTER, RETIRING REGENT, PRESIDING. MRS. POLK WAS THE DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, COL. JAMES KNOX, AND THE MOTHER OF PRESIDENT JAMES K. POLK.



MARKER RECENTLY DEDICATED AND ERECTED BY THE DR. SAMUEL PRESCOTT CHAPTER, OF BROWNS VALLEY, MINN. FIVE OF MINNESOTA'S STATE OFFICERS DROVE 200 MILES TO BE PRESENT.





KINNIKINNIK AND ZEBULON PIKE CHAPTERS, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, UNVEILED AN INDIAN TRAIL MARKER IN THE GARDEN OF THE GODS AT COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



STONE CASTLE CHAPTER, D. A. R., DAWSON, TERRELL COUNTY, GEORGIA, MRS. IVEY C. MELTON, REGENT, ENTERED THIS FLOAT IN THE SOUTHEASTERN PEANUT FESTIVAL, DAWSON, GA., AND WON FIRST PRIZE OF \$25.00, WHICH THEY USED FOR EDUCATION.

# Utah State Conference

The Fall meeting of the Board of Management of the Utah State Organization of the N. S. D. A. R. was held at the Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, September 21, 1935. The Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Mrs. George B. Swaner, Regent, acting as hostess. There was a fine representation from all the Chapters in the State.

After the presentation of the colors by three Girl Scouts our esteemed State Regent, Mrs. C. P. Overfield, formally opened the session at 10 A. M. Devotionals were led by Mrs. A. R. Holman, followed by the Pledge to the Flag, led by Mrs. R. W. Fisher.

The Utah State Organization was greatly honored in the having as its special guests, Mrs. William A. Becker, President General and Mrs. William H. Pouch, Organizing Secretary General.

At 12:30 our President General broadcast an address on Patriotic Education through the courtesy of Station KDYL. She was introduced by our State Regent, Mrs. Overfield.

Luncheon was served at the Star Lite Gardens on the roof of the Hotel Utah, after which Mr. Benjamin L. Rich, Vice President General of the N. S. S. A. R., extended greetings to the National Officers, members and guests. Miss Gladys Voris delivered her oration on "National Defense" which had won an S. A. R. medal, also an interstate prize. Miss Edith Wire played two delightful piano selections—her own com-

positions. The address of Mrs. Becker was most inspiring and was enthusiastically received by the many members present.

Golden Spike Chapter of Ogden presented Mrs. Becker with a Kensington vase. Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Salt Lake City, presented both Mrs. Becker and Mrs. Pouch a Utah Copper ingot paper weight.

The session concluded at 4 P. M. in order to give Mrs. Becker time to get over to Station KSL, where she broadcast, through the courtesy of the station, with a group of Boy Scouts at 4:15.

The activities of the day were most delightfully terminated in the evening when a reception was held at the beautiful home of Mrs. R. G. Lucas. Mrs. George H. Dern, wife of the Secretary of War, a member of Spirit of Liberty Chapter, also a past Utah State Regent, honored the occasion by her presence.

Among the out of State guests who took advantage of the opportunity to meet, to hear and to share the enjoyment and enthusiasm of personal contact with our vibrant National Officers were: Mrs. F. E. DeKay, Pocatello, Idaho; Mrs. Conby, Pocatello, Idaho; Mrs. Exeter, Blackfoot, Idaho; Mrs. Forney, Boise, Idaho; Mrs. Kenny, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Westcott, Freeport, Long Island.

MAE HOLMAN PRESTON,  
*Utah State Chairman of  
Press Relations.*

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1935 EDITIONS OF D. A. R. MAGAZINE  
SOLD OUT

Our supply of November and December 1935 magazines is exhausted. We will appreciate it if those who do not wish to keep their copies will return them to this office. The postage (3 cents for December and 4 cents for November) will be refunded. Send to Magazine Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

# Genealogical Department

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

*Any material which members desire printed in this department must be sent to the Genealogical Editor.*

*The Genealogical Editor expects to publish in this department of the D. A. R. Magazine, during the coming year, a series of Bible Records. If the members are interested, and wish to have their Bible records thus recorded and will donate them to the Genealogical Editor she will be glad to publish them.*

## ANSWERS

14290. **DUSENBERRY - DUSENBERRE - DUSENBURY.** — Wanted parentage with ances. of Barzillai Dusenberry of Cortland, Westchester Co. N. Y. who mar Mary Hopper and had the following chil: Catharine who mar Isaac Varian, mayor of N. Y. City; Elizabeth who mar Abraham Dykeman; Rachel who mar Isaac Clark; Mary who mar. Simon Purdy, Feb. 13, 1828; George W. who mar. Jane Fowler. His will was admitted to probate at White Plains, N. Y. Dec. 21, 1842. (See April 1933 Magazine, page 243.) The following data in regard to this query is used through the courtesy of *Mrs. Natalie M. Seth, 2 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.*

14290. **DUSENBURY.**—The name Dusenbury was originally "van Doesberg." Hendrick Hendricksen van Doesburg, en Gelderlandt, Holland, married 12 June 1655 Marritjen Hendricks van Haarlem. Their children were Hendrick bapt. in N. Y. 2 April 1656 died young; Evert bapt 16 May 1644; Hendrick of Hempstead, L. I. bapt. 12 April 1658, married Mary Thorn & died 1743; Johannes bapt. 28 Aug. 1661 died young; Johannes bapt. 1666 married Mary or Susana; Grietic bapt. 1 October 1671. Johannes who was bapt. 1661 mar Mary or Susana and had chil John who married Elizabeth Mudge & Mary. John & Elizabeth Mudge Dusenbury had chil Moses & Jarvis, who married 29 May 1736 Elizabeth Denton & died 1746. The name of the wife of Moses is not known but his children were John born 15 May 1728 who

married Elizabeth Warner Willsea; William born 1731 died 9 Nov. 1815 who married Sarah Lane; Henry O. who married 18 Nov. 1762 Hannah Gibb; Moses born 20 July 1750 died 12 Dec. 1840 married 1st Elizabeth or Molly, mar 2nd Sarah; and Elizabeth. The children of John & Elizabeth Warner Willsea Dusenbury were: Fanny born 5 Aug 1750, died 1 Nov. 1838 married Reuben Tompkins; Charles born 29 March 1752 died 29 Aug 1837 married Margaret Odell; Elizabeth born 17 Oct. 1754 died 1830/5 married Willsea Austin; Parmelia born 11 Nov 1755 died 1830 married Abraham Brevoort; Barzillai born 20 Aug. 1762 died 14 Oct 1842. This Barzillai married Polly Hopper and had the following children; Catherine who married Isaac Varian; John H. who married Sarah Leggett; Elizabeth who married Abraham Dyckman; Andrew H. who married Mary Wheeler; Rachel who married Isaac Clark; Edward B. who married 1st — Hoffman & 2nd Jane Crawford; Mary H. who married Simon Purdy; George Washington who married Jane Fowler & Jasper H. who married Elizabeth Pugsley. This data was taken from "The Dusenbury Family" by Bradley A. Dusenbury of Port Chester, N. Y. printed 1932.

15091c. **BUTLER - WELLS - WHITE.** — Wanted parentage of Henry Butler whose daughter Temperance married Benjamin Wells, both of Balto. Wanted also proof that Susannah, wife of Henry Butler, was a White of the Mayflower Whites. The following taken from notes of one who knew personally both Charles & Absalom Wells,

sons of Benjamin. "More than 3 centuries ago three Welshmen by the name of Wells came to the U.S.A. One settled in Mass., one in Balto. and one was lost sight of." Benjamin is a son of the Balto. Wells. Wanted all possible infor. of his ances. (See January 1934 Magazine page 58.) The following is used through the courtesy of *Ferdinand B. Focke*, 1718 Bolton St., Baltimore, Maryland.

15091c. BUTLER - WELLS - WHITE. — Annapolis warrants, 1652, Richard Wells entered the right for transporting in the Province eleven of his family, wife Sophia and one of sons named Benjamin. Also included in the right were Robert Owen and Timothy Owen. A Richard Wells conveyed property 1670-1671. All Hallows Parish Records: Benjamin Wells married Elizabeth Nicholson April 1, 1701 & had son Benjamin who married Rebecca, whose son John was born Nov. 10, 1763. St. James Parish Records give Benjamin Wells married Rachel Atwell April 10, 1773.

15091d. OWINGS. — Wanted ances. & parentage of Leah Owings born 1727 Balto. died at Wellsburg, Va. 1815, who mar Alexander son of James Wells. Milcah Owings married Charles, son of Benj. Wells. Was the name originally "Owens"? (See January 1934 Magazine page 58.) The following data is also used through the courtesy of *Ferdinand B. Focke*, 1718 Bolton St., Baltimore, Md.

15091d. OWINGS. — The Owings name was Owen until Richard the second, and Samuel the first, changed the spelling. Richard, the emigrant 1649 died 1673 his wife Ann died early in 1700. Richard the second, married 1690 Rachel born 1676 who died 1726. Their third child Henry was born 1696, died 1764, married 1736 Hellen — & had six children. Leah Owings born 1727?, died 1815, she married 12 July 1753 Alexander, son of James Wells & his wife Ann, & had seven children. Her sister Milcah Owings married Charles Wells. A Charles Wells had a son Charles born Sept. 7, 1725, buried 1800. Charles Wells' daughter Helen married Asa Owings.

15351a. WILLARD. — Wanted ancestry with dates of Abigail Willard who married Allen Sage 3 May 1750 in Berlin, Conn.

(See January 1935 Magazine page 58.) The following is used through the courtesy of *Birdie A. Marshall*, 603 W. Armstrong Avenue, Peoria, Illinois.

15351a. WILLARD. — Major Simon Willard born at Horsmonden, County of Kent, England, married Mary Sharpe in England. Their son Josiah Willard born abt 1635 at Concord, Mass. married 20 March 1656/7 Harriet Hosmer, & had son Thomas born at Wethersfield, Conn., date not given, who married 8 July 1689 Abigail Bradley. Daniel Willard, their son was born at Guilford, Conn. & married 20 October 1725 Thankful Wilcox and had daughter Abigail Willard born 24 September 1732. She is probably the person who married Allen Sage at Cromwell, Conn. 3 May 1750. Reference: Willard Genealogy, pages 15, 26, 44.

15357. BABB. — Wanted maiden name of wife of Peter Babb who served as Capt. in the Revolution. 5 Nov. 1776, Frederick Co., Virginia. (See February Magazine page 118.) The following data is used through the courtesy of *Mrs. Emma Pearson Babb Glauser*, Crestholme, Province Road, Chester, Pa.

15357. BABB. — Thomas Babb married prior to 1700 1st Bathsheba Hussey, daughter of John & Rebecca Perkins Hussey, from New Hampshire. He married 2nd Elizabeth Booth. His son Peter Babb married 12 November 1728 Mary, daughter of Evan Lewis & his wife Mary Hayes whom he married 28 Sept. 1704. Their son Peter Babb married 1st, name unknown; he married 2nd Jane — & had children: Elizabeth, Jacob, Ellen, John, Mary, Jane & Peter. He married as his 3rd wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Naves. The children of Peter & Elizabeth were Sarah, Thomas and Aaron.

15341. CARPENTER. — Wanted parentage, place of birth & all information possible of wife of Clement Carpenter, the son of Wm. & Lucinda Sumner Carpenter. Clement was born in Swanzy, N. H. 1781 & removed to Potsdam, N. Y. where he died 1860. Some of his children were Joel, David who removed to Blissfield, Mich., Sarah G. who married Dr. Jacob Clark & moved to Ohio; Byron & Preston of Potsdam & New Madrid, N. Y. Wanted also

parentage of Dr. Jacob Clark who was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1807, grad. of Burlington College 1825 & settled in Canton, N. Y. 1830 married Sarah G. Carpenter & 1832 removed to Toledo, Ohio where he died 1890. (See December 1934 Magazine, page 734.) The following data is used through the courtesy of *Mrs. Harriet Cole Bowen*, 320 Dennis St., Adrian, Mich.

15341. CARPENTER.—See "Portrait and Biographical Album, Lenawee County, Michigan" page 1202. Clement Carpenter born Swanzey, N. H. October 10, 1781. At the age of 21 years he married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Gilmore formerly of Londonderry, N. H. Went to Potsdam in 1808. He died May 1, 1860. His wife died March 20, 1863, Potsdam, N. Y. Their children were Guy born Potsdam, N. Y. December 13, 1809. To Michigan 1830 & died January 18, 1849. He married Lucinda Stone; David born at Potsdam, April 19, 1815, died 22 December 1891. He married 1st, Thirza Pease, 2nd Mary L. Ellis, 3rd, Hepsibah Worth; Joel born at Potsdam, September 3, 1818 died January 22, 1891. He married 1st, Theodocia A., 2nd Minerva L., 3rd Lucy M. Gilmore and 4th, Esther C. Many of these records are from the tombstones in the Blissfield Cemetery. Dates can be furnished. Write to Mrs. Anna Carpenter Buck, Tecumseh, Mich., for further information. If she cannot give Gilmore data she may know someone who can.

15161. BALDWIN.—Wanted all information possible of Catharine Adele Baldwin born Utica, N. Y. Oct. 7, 1813, died March 25, 1868, daughter of Edward and Ann Baldwin. (See May 1934 Magazine, page 284.) The following data is used through the courtesy of *Mrs. Corinne Wheeler Watkins*, 1521 Kemble St.

15161. BALDWIN.—The following information is found in "Pioneers of Utica" by M. M. Bagg, page 145. A Welsh citizen who lived here nearly seventy years was Edward Baldwin. He became interested in the Baptist Church & remained throughout his life, one of the leading members. He was a native of Usk, Wales & was born in March 1777. In 1800 he came to this country, remained some time in Maryland & removed to Utica, N. Y. abt 1802. He

died Dec. 11, 1871, & his wife on the 14th of July 1870. Their children were: Anna who married Winchester Powell; Elizabeth who married Joseph James; Catherine who married William Francis; Harriet N. who married Jacob Corle; Jane, Ebenezer, deceased; Edward E. of Montana and James of Colorado. Nothing further in this history of Edward nor of his family.

15161a. FRANCIS.—Wanted all information possible of Richard Francis born 1761 in Pembrokeshire, South Wales and sailed from Fishguard for U. S. 1798. (See May 1934 Magazine page 284.) The following is also used through the courtesy of *Mrs. Corinne Wheeler Watkins*.

15161a. FRANCIS.—In the "Pioneers of Utica" as mentioned above, on page 99 is found the following: William Francis (possibly the husband of Catherine Baldwin) son of Richard Francis, who had been a midshipman in the British Navy, sailed to this country in the expedition of Sir Peter Parker. Obtaining a two year leave of absence, he traveled in the U. S. & in 1798 settled on Frankfort Hill, Herkimer County, adjoining Oneida County & almost adjacent to Utica. He was a surveyor & Justice of the Peace. His son William, after his partnership with John Adams was dissolved formed one with John Reed & was a carpenter & builder until his death in 1845. He was one of the original Trustees of the Utica Savings Bank. Married Eleanor James & became the father of a large family of whom the late John J. Francis was one. In Bagg's Memorial History of Utica, page 192, it gives a little of John J. & proves that the William aforesaid, was not the husband of Catherine Baldwin but probably the grandfather, as John J. the son of William was born November 6, 1808 and he married a daughter of John A. Russ. John J. Francis died May 5, 1877. In the *Utica Morning Herald* there is a brief notice of the death of Edward Baldwin, he died December 11, 1871 age 94 years and 9 months. His wife Anna died July 14, 1871. Just the mere notice & of their funerals, each held at their late home 21 Washington St. from the home he had built. We haven't any Baptist Church records except a small list of marriages, but there are no names



which A. F. G. asks about. The Trinity Episcopal records have only Thomas Francis & the Calvary Episcopal none.

15083. **BLACK.**—Wanted Rev. rec of Henry Black whose daughter Jane married Alexander Martin, Rev. soldier of Augusta Co., Va., in June 1783. (See December 1933 Magazine page 753.) The following data is used through the courtesy of *Mrs. Jessie W. Maxwell, 240 First St., Osa-watomie, Kans.*

15083. **BLACK.** — Am a great granddaughter of this same Jane Black & Alexander Martin & have fairly complete Martin data but not much on Henry Black. From Chalkley's Records of Augusta Co., Va. is the following: 1788—June 24—Alexander Martin & John Johnston surety, Alex. Martin & Jane Black, daughter of Henry Black, consent. Teste—John Black. I have a copy of Jane Black's Church Letter, from Mossy Springs Congregation in Rockingham County, showing she was born there, but have no dates of her birth nor death. She is buried in Brown Co., Ohio. In J. W. Wayland's "Virginia Valley Records" is found the following: "Vochers" in Capt. Benj. Smith's Co No. 1—1788—Henry Black, one son John, one slave, seven horses." "An old Regimental Book—Returned by Capt. John Vigers, 1st Batt., 5th Reg't Militia, Rockingham Co., Va. 1817—Henry Black." Under "estates" there are several records of Henry Black of Rockingham Co. as administrator, & also of a number of tracts purchased by him, indicating that he was a wealthy man. Have no dates for him but believe his wife to have been Catherine. Son James married Naomi Dunlevy.

15510. **NEAL.**—Wanted maiden name of Esther—who married Charles, son of William & Mary Neal prior to 1751 & lived in Culpeper Co., Va. Their chil were John, Micajah, Fielding, Charles, Mary who married — Riddle; Sarah who married — Picket & Lucy who married — Simpson. Wanted also Neal ancestry. (See December 1935 Magazine page 764) The following Bible record of Neal Family is used through the courtesy of *Mrs. Addie McCall, Huntingdon, Tenn.*

15510. **NEAL.**—Patrick Neal born 17 March 1680, his son Jeremiah Neal was born 24 Nov. 1716 & died 10 January 1797.

Moses Neal, his son, was born 15 Feb. 1755 & died 23 Feb. 1826, his son John Neal was born 7 November 1788 & died 14 November 1832. James, son of above John Neal was born 16 July 1794 & had son Moses who was born 26 November 1796. Aaron, son of Moses Neal was born 28 Sept 1800. Elizabeth Gill was born 22 Dec. 1762 & her daughter Sarah Neal was born 22 Aug. 1786, & Sarah's sister Mary Neal was born 15 Oct 1791. Louisa Timberlake was born 27 July 1786 & her sister Mary Timberlake was born 27 June 1831. Richard Timberlake, husband of Mary Neal was born 3 Sept. 1788. Mary Neal, wife of Richard Timberlake died 22 April 1822 aged 77 years. Moses Neal married 24 January 1785 Elizabeth Gill; John Cook married 5 July 1804 Sarah Neal; Richard Timberlake married 20 March 1816 Mary Neal; John Neal married 6 November 1827 Chloe Perry.

## QUERIES

15523. **RICHARDSON.**—John Richardson of Mecklenburg Co. Va. had son John, 2nd born 1796 in Mecklenburg Co. & died 1854 in N. Car. He married 20 Jan 1824 Sarah Neal Coleman, 1802-1843. Wanted names of wife & children, also Rev. rec. of John Richardson 1st. Wanted also parentage of John Richardson 1st & also of his wife. It is known that David Richardson of Ga. who was killed bet. 1818-1830, was of this family, was he the son of John 1st? Wanted name of wife of this David, also the names of his children other than John Eaton Richardson b 1818/20 in Ga. & daughter Lucretia who married — Butler. John Eaton Richardson married near Magnolia, Miss 1848, Rebecca Kent who was born 1829 in Pike Co. Miss. & died 1882 in Caldwell Parish, La. He died 1881. Wanted all infor possible of this family.

(a) **KENT-YOUNGBLOOD-MANNING.**—Rebecca was daughter of James Kent & wife of Lavesta Youngblood of Pike Co. Miss. Wanted ancestry & all dates of James Kent. The children of this couple, besides Rebecca who married John Eaton Richardson, were Nancy who married — Calhoun; Susan Elizabeth who married 1st Frank Flowers who was killed in the Civil War, & 2nd — Solomon; Ben who died in

Caldwell Parish, La.; Noah, Henry, Polk, Frank, Jesse, sons killed in Civil War; Calvin, youngest son who went with his father abt 1865 to Houston, Texas. Lavesta Youngblood, wife of James Kent, was the daughter of Benj. Youngblood who came in 1811 from S. Car. to Pike Co. Miss. Wanted maiden name of his wife & their connection with the Manning Family. There was a large Youngblood family, besides Lavesta who married James Kent, there were Hannah, Susannah called Sukey Ann, Joseph or Joel, a daughter who mar — Brumfield of Miss., another who married — Lampton & others. Wanted ances. of Benj. Youngblood, maiden name of his wife, his Rev. rec. & part of S. Car. from whence he came.—L. W. R.

15524. TEW.—Wanted ancestry & all infor possible of Delia Tew who married Samuel Paul probably in Philadelphia abt 1796. Old Christ Church, Phila records for births, marriages & interments show entries of this branch of the Tew family from 1752-1793. A sister of Delia Tew married a Hance.—E. P. J.

15525. ENGLE.—Wanted all infor possible of George Engle, whose father Melchor Engle died abt 1760 & mother Mary — abt 1769. They lived nr what is now Shenandoah Junction, Jefferson Co. W. Va. & had children John, George & William. George Engle married Elizabeth —. Did these brothers move to Knox Co. Ky abt 1800 where George received a land Grant 1807? George Engle's Will naming his wife Elizabeth & son Peter, was proved in 1826 at Barbourville, Knox Co. Ky.

(a) LANE-LAMB.—Wanted all infor possible of Isham Lane born in Louisa Co. Va. 1757 & died in Madison Co. Ky 1852, & also of his wife Linda Lamb. His residence during the Rev. was Albemarle Co. Va. Family tradition is that they came to Ky. from Culpeper Co. Va.—J. F. E.

15526. LAMB.—Wanted parentage of Jacob Lamb born March 4, 1764, died Jan. 6, 1845 in Cortlandtown (Montrose) N. Y. He was given land in Northern New York by Washington. Wanted also service for which this land was given.

(a) COLLARD.—Wanted parentage of Hester Collard born October 8, 1811, died Jan. 12, 1849. She married John Lamb, Montrose, N. Y.

(b) REYNOLDS.—John Reynolds married Elizabeth Bishop of Westchester Co. N. Y. She was born 1794. Wanted parentage of John Reynolds & also of his wife Eliz. whose father served at Yorktown.—H. H. McL.

15527. GREENE.—Wanted parentage of Sally Greene who married James Reynolds & lived in Randolph Co. N. Car. Among their children were James, Willis, Gilem, Matilda & Terry.—T. McC.

15528. CONNER.—Wanted ancestry of John Conner born in Penna 15 May 1777 married 2 Sept. 1795 in Scott Co. Ky. to Jane Risk. Their children were Thomas, James R., Jane, William, Benjamin, Jefferson, Harvey & Mary Ann.

(a) BALDWIN.—Wanted ancestry of John Baldwin born in Washington Co. Penna April 12, 1761 & married Jane —. Wanted also maiden name of wife & date of marriage. Their children were Robert, Amos, Hannah & Elizabeth.

(b) GRIFFIN.—Wanted ancestry of Washington A. Griffin, who was born 1786, married 21 Dec. 1812 in Livingston Co. Ky. to Lucy B. Lewis, niece of Thos. Jefferson. Their children were Nancy Lewis, Martha Jane Jefferson, Mary Randolph, Lucy Evelyn Gilmore, Margaret Peyton, Wm. Monroe, Agnes, Louisa & Susan Samuels. They lived in Shelby Co. Ky. & New Albany Ind.

(c) TEAGARDEN.—Wanted Rev. record of Abraham Teagarden born in Prussia 1718, came to America 1736, married Mary Parker 1744 & died in Fayette Co. Penna. His children were William, Mary, Abraham Jr., George, Aaron, Moses, Thomas. Resided in Westmoreland or Fayette Co. Penna.—M. P. C.

15529. COLE.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Polly Cole (probably a native of Shaftsbury, Vermont) who married Gideon Olin, a Soldier of War of 1812 of Pompey, Onondaga Co. N. Y. Gideon was born in Shaftsbury, Vt. & probably lived in Rensselaer Co. N. Y. before coming to Onondaga Co.—C. E. H.

15530. HOWLAND.—Wanted all information possible of Prince, son of Israel Howland of Dutchess Co. N. Y. Wanted especially maiden name of his wife & the names of his children.—M. C. T.

15531. **HUNT.**—Wanted parentage of Benjamin Hunt born 1772, died 1849 & is buried in Branch Cemetery Medina Co. Ohio. He married Elizabeth (wanted her maiden name), born 1772 died 1841. On this same lot are buried Johnathan Hunt born 21 May 179- & his wife Hannah born 11 Feb. 1809, daughter of Joseph & Jane Plumer French of Adams Basin, Monroe Co. N. Y. They pioneered to Ohio 1833 from Monroe Co. N. Y. Their children were Charles born 22 Sept 1826, Elizabeth, Wm. H. died young, Hannah A., Isaiah, Chancy, 1838-1903, Abigail G., Wm. H. & Clarendale.

(a) **FRENCH.**—Wanted parentage of Joseph French born 1772 died 11 April 1852 & also of his wife Jane Plumer, 1775-1856, buried in Monroe Co. N. Y. Their children were Jabez, Alice, Benj., Joseph, John, Annie, Mary, Ephriam, Wn., James, Abigail & Hannah. Rowley Mass. Vital Records page 379, give Joseph French married 17 August 1792 Jane Plumer.—R. S.

15532. **MILFORD.**—Robert Milford came to South Carolina from Tyrone Co. Ireland with wife & four sons. His wife soon died & he married 2nd Rebecca Wadsworth. Their son Joseph Milford, said to have been a drum & fife Major in Rev. Was William Milford, who was born in S. Car. or Ala. 1780/90 a son or grson. of Joseph? This William married Elizabeth Lumous & had son John born abt 1810 & son Wm. Jefferson born 1821 & other sons Alexander, Thomas & James. Wm. Jefferson Milford was born in Stewart Co. Tenn. do not know where the others were born, but in 1838 they came to Illinois. Would like to corres with descendants of Joseph if their line of descent is like the above.—L. M. R.

15533. **HELMs.**—Wanted ancestry & date of marriage of Sands Helms, probably born 4 May 1767 in Providence, R. I. He married Mary, daughter of Sylvester Sweet & lived in Alburg Springs, Vt. 1826 removed to Malone, N. Y. & died 1850 in Norfolk, N. Y. His children were Niles, Rouse, William Earle, Sands, Polly, James, Catherine, Sally & Stephen.—M. L. A.

15534. **UTLEY.**—Wanted parentage of William Utley Sr. of Wake Co. N. C. who was born bet. 1715-1721 in Conn. & died

1694 Wake Co. N. Car. Married Elizabeth, wanted her maiden name & parentage. John was their oldest son. Wanted also Maiden name of Dorcas, wife of William Utley Jr. whose will is in Cumberland Co. N. C. 1809.

(a) **WOOLFOLK.**—Did Joseph Woolfolk, whose 2nd wife was Mary Waller, go to Ky. in the migration from Caroline & Spotsylvania Counties, Va. His estate was settled in Spotsylvania 1822, but no will found. Wanted name of his 1st wife & copy of his will.

(b) **YARBOROUGH.**—Wanted given name of husband of Elizabeth Yarborough, the mother of Catherine, wife of Allen Utley of Cumberland Co. N. Car. This Elizabeth Yarborough made her will Oct 1802 in Cumberland Co

(c) **CRAWFORD.**—Wanted parentage of Wm. Crawford who married Mildred Chewning 16 Dec. 1788 in Caroline Co. Va. Wanted also name of his 2nd wife.

(d) **CHEWNING.**—Wanted name of wife of Samuel Chewning whose will is recorded in Caroline Co. Va. 16 Jan 1816. Wanted also maiden name of Jannett, wife of William & mother of Samuel Chewning. Wanted also maiden name of Ann, wife of Robert Chewning Jr, & of Joan, wife of Robert Chewning Sr. of Lancaster County, Va.—T. U. L.

15535. **ARNOLD.**—Wanted maiden name of wife of Ichabod Arnold born in Smithfield, R. I. 1776 & died in Missouri 1870. He came from R. I. and settled in De Peyster, St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. 1803 & was trustee of Ogdensburg, N. Y. Methodist Church in 1825. His children were Jeremiah born 1798, Anna born 1799, Joseph b 1801, George born 1803, Thomas born 1806, Rhobe born 1808, Benjamin born 1810, Elisha born 1812.—C. H. S.

15536. **ADAMS.**—Wanted Rev. rec. & all data concerning John Adams of Alexandria, Fairfax Co. Va.

(a) **LEWIS.**—Wanted Rev rec of Edward Lewis who married Martha Wetherly, probably of New Jersey.—E. J. B.

15537. **FARRAR.**—What relation was Amos Farrar, whose wife was Margaret Whiteman, to John son of George & Judith Jefferson Farrar? Also what relation was he to John & Wm. Powel Farrar who came to Ga. from Mecklenburg Co. Va. Farra's

of Ky. left off the third R of their name.—F. T. H.

15538. **JOSLIN.**—Wanted Rev. record of John Joslin, son of Henry & Elizabeth Matteson Joslin of E. Greenwich, R. I. born 9 September 1734. He married 18 December 1754 Joanna Andrews, W. Greenwich, R. I. She died & he married 2nd Content —. They removed to Herkimer Co. N. Y. 1806.

(a) **EDSON.**—Wanted Rev. record or record of civil service of Seth Edson born 24 April 1726, Bridgewater, Mass. & married Irene Howard. Wanted her parentage & dates. They lived in Stafford, Conn where six children were born.—E. H.

15539. **RAPALJE.**—Wanted parentage & all information possible of Mary Rapalje, a descendant of Jacog Rapalje & Sarah, the daughter of Abraham & Altje Stryker Brinkerhoff. Mary married Elias Boudinot of Bound Brook, N. J. abt 1790.

(a) **WILLIAMS.**—Wanted Rev. record of Henry Williams of Wheeling, West Va. who lost three fingers in the war. He married Hannah Davey Morrison & died in Ohio aged 103 years.—G. B. R.

15540. **FERREE.**—Wanted parentage with their ancestry, of Rebecca Ferree who married Abraham Witmer of Lancaster Co. Penna.—E. B. B.

15541. **AYERS-REED-PRICE.** — Wanted ancestry of Matson Ayers who married Eliz. Reed, 1st white couple married in Brown Twp. Carroll Co. Ohio 12 June 1812. Wanted also parentage & all information possible of John Reed, father of Eliz. Wanted also ancestry of James Parker Price born 12 Feb. 1812 Stark Co. O. married 1 Jan 1835 Agnes M. Ayres born 9 March 1815, dau. of Matson & Eliz. Reed Ayres. James P. Price had a sister Sarah who married John Fox & their son Parker Price Fox was of Stark or Carroll Co. Ohio.

(a) **ROCK.**—Wanted ancestry of Tidel & Catherine Rock, who lived in Alleghany Co. Md. 1799. Their children were Wm. Rock (also spelled Rouch) who removed to Illinois 1830; Catherine who married — Scott; Sarah who married — Hummel Wm. Rock married Nancy Beavers born 1808 & lived in Frederick Co. Md. Her bros & sisters were Walter Beavers, Prudence who married Dr. George Wade Ba-

con & removed to Ill. abt 1835.—C. A. P. A.

15542. **BRISCOE.**—Wanted parentage of John Briscoe & also of his wife Ann. They were living in Henry Co. Va. in 1777 when he & Truman took the Oath of Allegiance. Several members of the family removed to Ga. abt 1785.—J. S. J.

15543. **RAYMOND.** — Wanted ances & Rev. record of John Raymond who died 15 Aug 1829 in the 85th yr of his age. He is buried at (South East) Brewster, Putnam Co. N. Y. Was he the father of John Raymond who settled at Barre, Orleans Co. & of Joshua born in Dutchess Co. N. Y. who came to Barre in 1817?—J. P. S.

15544. **WILSON.** — Wanted parentage with ancestry, of John DeKalb Wilson born in Huntingdon Co. Pa. 18 Sept. 1831. Had bros Sterrett, Dave, Jim, & sister Molly. He married 23 Oct 1866 Emma Pierce in Iowa City, Iowa.

(a) **PIERCE.**—Wanted ancestry of Lucius Pierce born 9 Feb 1802, married 7 Sept 1828 Alma E. Burnham. Had chil Jane Amerlia, Clement Lefevre, Emma & Loron.—L. W. C.

15545. **WHITNEY.**—Wanted parentage & all other information of Zerviah, who married Joshua Whitney born 1706, son of Richard & Elizabeth Sawtelle Whitney. Res. Groton & Stow, Mass.

(a) **BUSS.**—Wanted parentage, dates etc. of Peter Buss who married 17 June 1706 Rachel, daughter of Joshua & Sarah Willy Fletcher. She was born 1684 & died 19 March 1743.

(b) **BREED.**—Wanted parentage, dates Etc. of Sarah Breed, who married 16 March 1731 Isaac Walker of Concord, N. H. He was born 12 July 1707 & died 1 Sept 1782 & was in the Rev.

(c) **BOYCE.**—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Samuel Boyce of Medfield, Mass. who married 13 Apr 1744 Esther Hastings. She was born 6 Apr 1721 & was the daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Hastings who were living in Reading, Mass. 1699. Did Samuel Boyce have a Rev. record?—F. E. A.

15546. **ADAMS.**—Wanted parentage of William Adams & also of his 2nd wife Rebecca of Buxton, Maine. William died 24 Dec. 1826 & his widow Rebecca died 14 Sept 1840. Their daughter Rochsena was

born 2 March 1804 in Buxton, Me.—V. W. C.

15547. **SEABORN-SEABRING.** — Wanted parentage of Mary Seaborn born 2 April 1768. She was of Bucks Co. Pa & married Aug. 1789 John McKee. 1809 they removed to Fayette Co. with their children.

(a) **CHURCH.**—Wanted parentage of Thompson Church of New England who was born 22 Oct 1798 & also of his wife Harriet Walter whom he married abt 1818. She was born 1803 in Pittsburg, Pa.

(b) **WEALTHY.**—Wanted parentage & dates of Henry Wealthy whose daughter Suzanne was born 5 July 1798 in Greensburg, Pa. & married 1816 John Kuhns.

(c) **CRIDDLE-CREDELL.**—Wanted parentage, dates & all infor possible of Humphrey Criddle of Bedford Co. Va. who mar abt 1750 Mildred King. Wanted her parentage also.—E. C.

15548. **MCCLELLAND - LOWRY.** — Wanted parentage with dates & ancestry of both of John McClelland & also of his wife Sarah Lowry. He was born nr Pittsburg, Penna abt 1740 & died from wounds inflicted by Indians 1 January 1777 at McClelland's Fort, Georgetown, Ky. Sarah married 2nd Joseph Wilson & died 1809 at Cedarville, Ohio.

(a) **TRUITT.**—Wanted ancestry of James Truitt born 1792, possibly in Penna. died 1873 in St. Omar, Ind. & also of his wife Loudica Adkinson Dumont, widow of Abraham Dumont. She was born 1804 in Ky. & died 1868 in St. Omar, Indiana.—G. L. L.

15549. **McKAY.**—Wanted parentage of Hugh McKay who was living in Richmond Co. N. Car. in 1819, P. O. Laurel Hill. He married a daughter of Hugh McLain & had bros & sisters: Nancy who married Wm. McKay Feb. 1787; Margaret who married 9 Feb. 1809 John Gordon; Alexander unmarried; Isabella who died in Ga. 24 Aug 1811; John died in Goochland Co. Va. 11 Nov 1795; Catherine who died 15 Aug. 1814; Adam who lived in Robeson Co. N. Car. & married 31 Aug 1815 Catherine Henderson; William of Wilmington, N. Car. who married abt 1818 Anny D. Berry.—A. W. McK.

15550. **CRIPPEN-HANNUM-VANDERCOOK-PARKER.**—Wanted parentage, with their dates of births, marriages & deaths

of the following: Of Charles Burnam Crippen born 1804 died 1889 in Ohio, of his wife Lucinia Vandercook 1806-1872, Gorton, O. Of James Hannum 1806-1859 Sandusky Co. O & also of his wife Catherine Parker, 1808-1889 York, Ohio. All four supposed to have come from Connecticut. Wanted also Rev. record in any of these lines.—L. H. A.

15551. **RANDOLPH.**—Wanted ancestry & all information possible of R. Randolph born 1769. The Bible reads: R. Randolph born 2-17-1769, died 20 Sept 1854; Lydia Randolph born 9-16-1776 died 2-15-1832; Mary Randolph born 4-2-1796; Abigail Randolph born 5-8-1798; John Randolph born 8-8-1800; Sarah Randolph born 11-18-1802; Thomas Randolph born 1-10-1805; died 3-22-1854; Hannah Randolph born 4-8-1807; Elizabeth Randolph born 4-9-1809; Richard F. Randolph born 2-2-1811 in Va. married 9-5-1829 Alice Weems of Md.; Lydia Randolph born 9-16-1813; Phebe Randolph born 7-4-1816; Nelson Randolph born 2-11-1818; Martha Ann Randolph born 7-27-1822. This Bible does not give the towns & states where born, but the Bureau of Vital Statistics gives Richard F. Randolph born 1811 as born in Virginia. From the Bible rec. it is presumed that the first two names mentioned were husband & wife & those following were the children.—M. V. M.

## Bible Records of Benjamin Garrison

*Used through the courtesy of*

MISS ELLEN K. SCOTT

Benjamin Garrison was born on the 23rd of August, 1775.

Phebe White was born on the 7th of October, 1773.

They were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony on the 27th of November, 1795.

Pricilla Mayhew was born on the 5th of March, 1795. She was married to Benjamin Garrison July 28, 181— (page torn).

Rachel Sayre was born August 31, 1795. She was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony to Benjamin Garrison May the 4th, 1825.

Jacob Tully Garrison was born April 27th, 1797.

Anna Garrison was born February 27th, 1802.

Hetty Garrison was born October 28th, 1803.

Ausubia Garrison was born January 26th, 1807.

John Atkinson Garrison was born June 26th, 1810.



Sarah Garrison was born October 17th, 1813.  
Benjamin Garrison was born December 7th, 1820.

Phebean Garrison was born March 16th, 1823.  
Pricilla Garrison was born February 5th, 1825.  
Lizaann Williams Garrison was born October 25th, 1829.

Thomas Garrison was born ?? ?  
Tamson R. Garrison was born May, 1839.

#### Deaths

John Atkinson Garrison died December 10th, 1811.

Jacob Tully died May 22, 1818.

\* Phebe (White), wife of Benjamin, died April 7th, 1819.

Ausubia died November 9th, 1819.

Anna died November 16th, 1822.

Benjamin died December 16th, 1822.

Hester died November 11th, 1825.

\* Phebe White Garrison departed this life April 7th, 1819, aged 45 years, 6 months and 1 day.

Benjamin Garrison departed this life December 28th, 1859, aged 84 years, 4 months and 3 days.

Pricilla (Mayhew) Garrison, wife of Benjamin Garrison, departed this life February 13th, 1825, aged 30 years, 11 months, 20 days.

Pricilla, daughter of Benjamin and Pricilla Garrison, departed this life June 9th, 1825, aged 4 months and 5 days.

Sarah Garrison married Joseph Muller. She died January 29th, 1885, aged 71 years, 3 months and 13 days.

Phebe Ann Garrison married Henry Shriner December 3rd, 1840. She died September 8th, 1912.



## From the Records of Grafton County, New Hampshire, Woodsville

*Copied by MRS. KARL J. BRUMMER*

*Lisbon, N. H.*

CLEVELAND, ELISHA, Revolutionary Soldier, Bath, N. H.—June 15, 1783.

*Persons mentioned:* Ruth, wife; Eliphalet, son; Solomon and Elisha, two oldest sons; Aaron Cleveland, brother; Sarah, Ruth, Esther and Abigail, daughters.

*Executor named:* Eliphalet, son.

*Witnesses:* Michael Bartlett, Stephen Bartlett, John Bartlett.

*Proven:* September 23, 1783. Volume 1, page 116, Probate Records.

GOODALL, DAVID, Revolutionary Soldier, Littleton, N. H.—May 2, 1828.

*Persons mentioned:* Elizabeth Peabody, oldest daughter; Persis Patridge, second daughter; Elizabeth Goodall, wife; Richard Peabody and Ira Patridge, two of my grandsons; David Goodall, Jr., grandson; Richard P. Goodall, grandson; Leonidas Goodall, a minor; Elizabeth G. Hurd, granddaughter; Oraon Patridge, son of Nathaniel Patridge; Caroline Patridge, sister to Oraon; Mariah Peabody, Clementine Peabody, and Hannah Peabody, a minor; David G. Peabody, son of my daughter, Elizabeth Peabody, and brother to Maria and her sister; oldest son now deceased, and son, Ira.

*Executor named:* Ira Goodall, son.

*Witnesses:* David Rankin, Alden Moffett, Melinda Rankin. (See History of Littleton, N. H., Vol. 3.)

*Proven:* May 4, 1830. Volume 12, page 153, Probate Records.

Those mentioned in the following abstracts of wills and deeds from the same source as above, are all in line of descent from one or more Revolutionary soldiers.

CHANDLER, SETH, Landaff, N. H.—March 3, 1855.

*Persons mentioned:* Sally, wife; Charles and John, two sons; Luke B. Chandler, William Chandler and Sarah Jane Chandler, three grandchildren.

*Executors named:* Charles and John, sons.

*Witnesses:* John Poor, L. D. McKean, and John B. Chandler.

*Proven:* May 15, 1855. Volume 33, page 93, Probate Records.

ALDRICH, JARED, Lisbon, N. H.—February 5, 1848.

*Persons mentioned:* Stephen Aldrich, oldest son; Moses Aldrich, second son; Jane, oldest daughter (wife of David Millen); Damon Aldrich, fourth son; Hiram Aldrich, third son; George Aldrich, my fifth son; and John T. Aldrich, youngest son.

*Executor named:* John T. Aldrich.

*Witnesses:* Cyrus Eastman, Herod Stevens, H. Bingham.

*Proven:* March 20, 1849. Volume 25, page 515, Probate Records.

ASH, PHINEAS, JR., Lyman, N. H.—October 20, 1866.

*Persons mentioned:* Lucinda P. Ash, wife, and Sabin Ash, brother; Ida E. Ash, Allen H. Ash, Riley Y. Ash and Gerty Ash, children. Mentions father and mother, but does not

give their names, and says he had nine brothers and sisters.

*Executors named:* Lucinda P. Ash, wife, and Sabin Ash, brother.

*Witnesses:* E. D. Rand, David Ash and Eliza Ash.

*Proven:* November 2, 1860. His will. Volume 47, page 10.

BUCK, TIMOTHY H., Bath, N. H.—December 15, 1842.

*Persons mentioned:* Sally Ann Buck, daughter; Martha C. Buck, Caroline Dow; George H. Dow, grandson (son of Caroline); Sally T. Buck, wife; Timothy Buck, Jr., son.

*Executor named:* Luther H. Butler of Haverhill, N. H.

*Witnesses:* James Brock, John B. Sutherland and Cloe Brock.

*Proven:* January 17, 1843. Volume 24, page 480.

BISHOP, BENJAMIN, Lisbon, N. H.—November 27, 1845.

*Persons mentioned:* Oram Clough and Susan, his wife, and Stanley, sister.

*Executor named:* Oram M. Clough.

*Witnesses:* Moses Hibbard, Elijah Howard, and George Meder.

*Proven:* March 17, 1846. Volume 25, page 255.

BASS, NAOMI, Landaff, N. H.—March 24, 1871.

*Persons mentioned:* Sophia M. Merrill, daughter, and George N. Merrill, her husband; Eliza Ann Morse, Margette A. Matterson, Emeline Waddell, Naomi H. Grovenor, Joseph W. Bass, Lafayette Bass, and Van Ness Bass, other children.

*Executor named:* Sophia M. Merrill, daughter.

*Witnesses:* Timothy Clough, F. D. Merrill, Moses Clark.

*Proven:* September 17, 1872. Her will recorded, Volume 51, page 92.

CLARK, WARD, Landaff, N. H.—May 21, 1839.

*Persons mentioned:* Anna Clark, wife; Julian, Maria, Fanny S. West, Chester, and Susan W., children.

*Executrix named:* Anna, wife.

*Witnesses:* Samuel Eastman, Jacob Noyes, Hannah Temple.

*Proven:* June —, 1839. His will recorded, Volume 17, page 493.

DEXTER, BENJAMIN, Lisbon, N. H.—June 20, 1833.

*Persons mentioned:* Dolly Dexter, wife; Silas, son; Amos, second son; Asaph, third son; Adeline, oldest daughter; Lydia, youngest daughter.

*Executrix named:* Dolly Dexter, wife.

*Witnesses:* Lemuel Dexter, T. H. Edson, Clark Dexter.

*Proven:* September —, 1833. Recorded, Volume 14, page 417.

\* \* \* \* \*

DREW, HOLMAN, Landaff, N. H.—June 22, 1846.

*Persons mentioned:* Persis Sophronia Loveland, daughter; Amy Day; Edmund Manning Drew,

son; Theophilus Drew, of Danville, Vt., brother; Harriet Drew, wife.

*Executor named:* Moses Clark, of Landaff.

*Witnesses:* Moor R. Noyes, E. B. Lovejoy, Dianthe Temple.

*Proven:* July 8, 1846. Will recorded, Volume 25, page 284.

DOW, CYRUS, Bath, N. H.—October 5, 1849.

*Persons mentioned:* Sally Moulton, Lucy Cargill, Eunice Cargill, daughters; Reuben Dow, grandson; Benjamin Dow, son; Robert M. Dow and Webster M. Dow, nephews; Ruth Dow, grandchild, and the children of my daughter, Mary Hall, and Abigail, wife.

*Executor named:* William Lang of Bath.

*Witnesses:* John H. French, W. W. Hutchins, George B. French.

*Proven:* February 18, 1851. Will recorded, Volume 29, page 193.

EASTMAN, SIMEON, Landaff, N. H.—December 29, 1826.

*Persons mentioned:* Anna Eastman, wife; the heirs of Fanny Sanborn, my daughter; Mehitable Morrill, Anna Clark and Lucinda Clark, daughters; Benjamin, Samuel and Charles, sons.

*Executor named:* Charles, son.

*Witnesses:* Joseph Jackman, William Young, Daniel Clark.

*Proven:* November —, 1830. Will recorded, Volume 12, page 383.

EASTMAN, ISAAC, Lisbon, N. H.—March 21, 1855.

*Persons mentioned:* Mary A., wife, and Nicholas, son.

*Executrix named:* Mary, wife.

*Witnesses:* Levi Parker, I. H. Shipman, S. C. Jackman.

*Proven:* June 3rd, Tuesday, 1855. Will recorded, Volume 33, page 104.

ELLIOTT, IRA, Landaff, N. H.—May 5, 1842.

*Persons mentioned:* Hannah, wife, named Executrix, and Mary F. Elliott, daughter.

*Witnesses:* Simeon Clark, Amos C. Foster, Phebe Foster.

*Proven:* June 7, 1842. Volume 24, page 368.

EATON, EBENEZER, Landaff, N. H.—December 5, 1856.

*Persons mentioned:* Betsey, wife, who is named Executrix; Mary C. Clough and Eliza E. Bowles, daughters.

*Witnesses:* John Poor, L. D. McKean, John Chandler.

*Proven:* December 16, 1856. Will recorded, Volume 33, page 281.

BOWEN, FREEMAN G.—February 23, 1857. Says he is now advanced in age.

*Persons mentioned:* John L. R. Bowen, Amos, Ezra, Nathaniel, Abel, sons; Ellen G., daughter, and Hannah, wife. Calls Ellen G. and Hiram minors.

*Witnesses:* Nathan B. Felton, George W. Miner, Asa Martin.

*Proven:* September 21, 1858. Will recorded, Volume 33, page 506.

CLOUGH, WILLIAM, Lyman, N. H. (Revolutionary soldier)—Died 1798.

*Appraisers:* Ezra Child, Amos Kimball, Daniel Moulton. Inventory, \$1,713.85.

*Administrator:* Zaccheus Clough.

*Persons mentioned:* Abigail, widow. Enoch Clough, Abner Clough, Daniel Moulton, Jr., Bailey Clough and Cyrus Clough, heirs.

In the files, Probate Office.

FOWLER, ABRAM, Hill. N. H.—November 5, 1849.

*Persons mentioned:* Nancy, wife; Isaiah H., eldest son; Daniel and Abner, sons; Mary Parker (wife of Isaac T. Parker), Nancy J. House (wife of Jerome B. House), daughters.

*Proven:* November 16, 1852. Volume 29, page 344.

EATON, JOHN, of Landaff—April 29, 1867.

*Persons mentioned:* Mahala, wife; Henry, son; Martha Jane Merrill, daughter.

*Executrix named:* Mahala, wife.

*Witnesses:* Edward D. Rand, George W. Norris, Martha F. Norris.

*Proven:* May 6, 1867. Volume 47, page 81.

EATON, SAMUEL A., of Landaff—December 28, 1892.

*Persons mentioned:* Anna Dell, daughter, and Sidney Webster son.

*Executor named:* Michael M. Stevens.

*Witnesses:* George W. McKean, George A. McConnell, Mary J. McKean.

*Proven:* June 27, 1892. Volume 69, page 407.

MOSS, LYDIA, widow; Stephen Webster of Landaff, and Stephen P. Webster of Haverhill, N. H., on May 5, 1806, petitioned for administration on the estate of Linus Moss (Revolutionary soldier), late of Landaff.

Administration was granted to the widow, Lydia Moss. (In the files of the Probate Office.)

MOSS, LYDIA, died in 1835. Petition for administration on her estate is signed by Aaron Hibbard and Lydia Hibbard, dated October 8, 1835.

In the petition the statement is made that she died leaving only two children, who were Mariam (wife of Joseph Boynton), living in Ohio, and Lydia (wife of Aaron Hibbard), of Bath N. H. Volume 15, page 449, Probate Records.

In the estate of SALLY WALKER (widow of Learned Walker, Revolutionary soldier), Nancy Calley petitioned for the appointment of administrator: "Sally Walker, late of Lisbon, died leaving as next of kin only four surviving children, to wit: John Walker, of the State of Illinois; Betsey Merrill, of Landaff, N. H.; Abigail Rierson, of Lisbon, and your petitioner, Nancy Calley."

*Administrator appointed:* John Bedel, of Bath, N. H.

*Dated:* February 17, 1852. Volume 26, page 304.

MOODY, BENJAMIN (Revolutionary soldier), of Landaff, deeds land in Landaff to Gilman Gale, "... a certain piece of land which my son Sargent deeded to said Gale, etc., meaning to convey the whole which my son Nathaniel deeded to my son Benjamin, etc. . . ." Deed signed by Benjamin Moody and wife Abigail.

*Dated:* April 3, 1832. Registry of Deeds, Volume 122, page 408.

MOODY, BENJAMIN, JR., of Landaff, N. H.—January 15, 1831.

*Persons mentioned:* Sally, wife; William B., son; Hitty, Abigail, Abiah, daughters, and Joseph, son.

*Witnesses:* Timothy Taylor, John Taylor, Moses Moody.

*Proven:* First Tuesday, May, 1831. Volume 13, page 78.

(Benjamin Moody, Jr., born Landaff, N. H., April 1, 1795, married Sally Taylor, born Lisbon, October 9, 1794, daughter of Timothy and Betsey Lovell Taylor.)



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		Chapter	At Large	Total
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Colorado.....	36	2,184	15	2,199
Connecticut.....	55	5,862	34	5,896
Cuba.....	1	48	0	48
Delaware.....	5	203	1	204
District of Columbia.....	59	3,463	121	3,584
Florida.....	37	1,749	28	1,777
Georgia.....	93	4,106	20	4,126
Hawaiian Islands.....	2	148	1	149
Idaho.....	12	464	3	467
Illinois.....	108	7,279	148	7,427
Indiana.....	91	5,037	41	5,078
Iowa.....	97	4,139	99	4,238
Kansas.....	47	2,244	25	2,269
Kentucky.....	48	2,431	13	2,444
Louisiana.....	23	886	27	913
Maine.....	39	2,139	10	2,149
Maryland.....	31	1,514	27	1,541
Massachusetts.....	106	6,917	94	7,011
Michigan.....	58	3,868	52	3,920
Minnesota.....	52	2,317	24	2,341
Mississippi.....	33	1,288	11	1,299
Missouri.....	83	4,434	48	4,482
Montana.....	12	535	5	540
Nebraska.....	48	2,015	18	2,033
Nevada.....	1	40	0	40
New Hampshire.....	37	2,109	7	2,116
New Jersey.....	75	4,873	103	4,976
New Mexico.....	7	329	4	333
New York.....	175	15,368	415	15,783
North Carolina.....	63	2,331	66	2,397
North Dakota.....	11	340	3	343
Ohio.....	117	7,573	100	7,673
Oklahoma.....	30	1,378	15	1,393
Oregon.....	28	1,136	8	1,144
Pennsylvania.....	123	11,477	130	11,607
Philippine Islands.....	1	37	2	39
Puerto Rico.....	1	27	0	27
Rhode Island.....	22	1,316	10	1,326
South Carolina.....	61	2,002	17	2,019
South Dakota.....	12	371	10	381
Tennessee.....	63	2,705	34	2,739
Texas.....	63	3,479	56	3,535
Utah.....	3	222	2	224
Vermont.....	33	1,779	6	1,785
Virginia.....	78	3,605	44	3,649
Washington.....	38	1,806	35	1,841
West Virginia.....	38	2,197	20	2,217
Wisconsin.....	44	2,195	23	2,218
Wyoming.....	10	379	1	380
Foreign: China.....	36	1		
England.....	56	1		
France.....	70	2		
Germany.....	12	1		
Italy.....	22	1		
Totals.....	2,487	141,864	2,205	144,069

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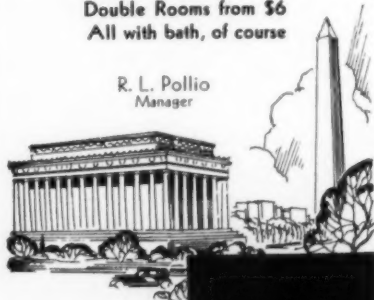
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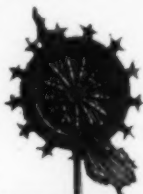


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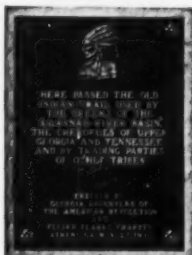
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